

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 20.00

July 15 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 81 73

July 15 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 86 93

2971 日四月六

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

四拜禮 號五十月七英曆 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

TELEGRAMS NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Scottish Miners' Union, on Tuesday, resolved to demand a further increase of wages.

Mr. Asquith's resolution of admiration and gratitude to South Africa, was passed amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The Press Bureau has issued a long description of a two days' visit of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain to the Indian hospitals, at Brighton.

A mes sage from Montreal says that during the past fortnight there has been a huge increase in Canada of the German postal peace campaign, from America.

The Times is informed that Berlin bankers have told the Kaiser that if the war is prolonged over another winter, the German Empire will be utterly bankrupt.

Mr. James Falcouner, M.P., presiding at a meeting of the British Dyes, Ltd., said that cash amounting to £1,018,000 is now available for the purposes of the company.

In the House of Lords the India Consolidation Bill passed the third reading. Lord MacDonnell urged the extreme importance of introducing an Amending Bill as soon as possible.

In moving the second reading of the National Register Bill, Lord Lansdowne said it is impossible to say whether we shall bring the war to its proper conclusion without compulsion. Then we shall be better off with the Bill than without.

NEWS.

An account of the successful band night at North Point last night will be found on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9 and Log Book on page 6.

Shamoen remains flooded, in places to a depth of five feet, and men are proceeding to the Club in bathing attire.

The fire in Canton has destroyed thousands of houses, and arrivals from the city state that it is still not fully extinguished.

Two large opium hauls were made by the Revenue Officers Wilden and McMillan to-day, details of which will be found on an inside page.

The text of Clauses III, IV, and VII, of the defunct Triple Alliance, which has apparently been issued in Vienna, appears on page 4 of this issue.

In accordance with a Government notification the new Wireless Telegraphic Station was opened to-day, and a few remarks about the arrangements are inserted on page 5.

Mr. Tom Gunn, the aviator, arrived this morning by the Mongolia. A report of his arrival and a programme of his proposed flights during his stay in Hongkong, appear on page 5.

At the Chinese Chamber of Commerce meeting, yesterday it was decided that the Chamber would co-operate with the Tung Wah in an effort to raise funds for the relief of flood distress.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, July 19.

Sale of Land—G. F. Lammer's

Silos Room—3 p.m.

Sale of Leasehold properties—

Messrs Hughes and Hough's

Sales Room—3 p.m.

Tuesday, July 20.

H.K. Jockey Club—Extra-

ordinary General meeting—noon.

Thursday, July 22.

Sale of Land—G. F. Lammer's

Sales Room—3 p.m.

"THE GERMAN EMPIRE WILL BE BANKRUPT."

BERLIN BANKERS WARN KAISER.

Increase in German Postal Peace Campaign from America.

[SCOTTISH MINERS DEMAND INCREASE OF WAGES.]

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BRITISH DYES, LIMITED.

SWISS MANUFACTURERS VERY REASONABLE AND FRIENDLY.

July 14, 2.10 p.m.

At a meeting of shareholders of the British Dyes, Ltd., Mr. James Falcouner, M.P., presiding, said that cash amounting to £1,018,000, is available for the purposes of the company. The trade had been both fore-bearing and accommodating. The Swiss manufacturers had been very reasonable and friendly. German manufacturers of dyes now threatened that if Switzerland supplied dyes to Great Britain they would refuse to supply them or any of the Swiss consumers. Mr. Falcouner thought Switzerland was unlikely to receive the threat favourably.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE IN ARGONNE DEFINITELY CHECKED.

July 14, 4.45 p.m.

A Paris communique states that after bombarding the French and British lines the Germans attacked the trenches near Pilklin, which had been captured by the British; the enemy was easily repulsed. The Germans bombarded Arras and Soissons with heavy shells. The enemy's offensive in Argonne has been definitely checked.

GERMAN PEACE CAMPAIGN.

TO PREVENT THE RUIN OF EUROPE.

July 14, 2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Montreal says that during the past fortnight there has been a huge increase in Canada of the German postal peace campaign from America, dwelling on the impossibility, and ending of trench warfare, also the necessity of preventing the ruin of Europe.

THE KAISER AND THE END OF THE WAR.

ANOTHER WINTER CAMPAIGN WILL BANKRUPT THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

July 14, 2.10 p.m.

The Times is informed from Germany, that a deputation of Berlin bankers insisted on an interview with the Kaiser and informed him that if the war is prolonged over another winter, the German Empire will be utterly bankrupt. Hence the Kaiser's prediction that the war will end in October.

MR. ASQUITH'S BOTHA RESOLUTION.

July 14, 2.10 p.m.

Mr. Asquith's resolution of admiration and gratitude to South Africa was passed amid the greatest enthusiasm.

HOW INDIAN SOLDIERS ARE TREATED.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN VISITS INDIAN HOSPITALS AT BRIGHTON.

The Press Bureau has issued a long description of a two days' visit of Mr. and Mrs. Austen Chamberlain to the Indian hospitals at Brighton. Mr. Chamberlain minutely inspected all the arrangements, especially those for the feeding of the wounded men, which are most elaborate in view of the requirements of the various castes. These are assisted by the caste committee, who watch all details.

Mr. Chamberlain told the Sepoys who are shortly returning to India, that the arrangements for their return to their homes. He also announced that an establishment would be provided for the supply of artificial limbs. The patients were greatly cheered by the reports received of the reception of their comrades in Bombay, of comfortable hospital trains provided to take them up country, and of the warm-hearted crowds at the railway stations.

The Indians who were accommodated in the pavilion greatly appreciated the Oriental character of the buildings and felt proud at being received in the Royal Palace Gardens; they considered it a special boon. Mr. Chamberlain greatly interested the Sikhs in all the hospitals through listening to them reading from their holy book and said how pleased he was to have a Sikh member of his own Council. He was glad to be able to furnish them with a Gurmukhi translation of the paper Akbar I Jang which hitherto had been issued only in Urdu and Hindi; the Sikhs greatly appreciated this.

At the conclusion of the second day the India officers from all the hospitals assembled and passed by Mr. Chamberlain, who first shook hands with Subadar Mir Dast, who was recently awarded the Victoria Cross, as he addressed the brave Subadar, who was still suffering from the effects of gas and lay in a bath chair, the other Indian officers and Sepoys cheered loudly. After Mr. Chamberlain had shaken hands with each officer and had moved to another part of the grounds it was interesting to see every Indian officer go to Subadar Mir Dast, salute, and shake hands showing that they know, as we all know, what it means to win the Victoria Cross in a war like this. Mr. Chamberlain warmly expressed his appreciation of the perfection of the entire organisation of the hospitals and said that the devotion, skill and untiring sympathy of the officers of the Indian Medical Service and their subordinates were beyond all praise. The Indian Students' Ambulance Corps had also done most excellent work and deserves very high praise. Mr. Chamberlain added that the care and hospitality lavished by the Mayo and people of Brighton will make Brighton a sacred name in the Indian army for generations, while Colonel Gentle, the chief Constable, had assured him (Mr. Chamberlain) that nothing could have been better than the behaviour of the Sepoys during their stay in Brighton, they had behaved as gentlemen.

(Havas Telegrams.)

July 12.

Signor Tittoni has handed to M. Poignore, President of the French Republic, the Annunziade Collar that had been bestowed upon him by the King of Italy on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the 14th July.

General Gouraud's health is very satisfactory.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AN INTERESTING MISCELLANY.

(British Foreign Office Telegram.)

July 12.

Following are items of news during the week July 3-10:—

ARTILLERYMEN JOIN IN CHARGES.

"Eye-witness" makes some further reports concerning the operations in Flanders. Throughout June little occurred of importance, dullness of weather hampering aerial reconnaissance and military operations generally. The first week of July saw considerable activity round Ypres in which smart work by British and French artillery secured definite though local success, and inflicted large losses on the enemy. An interesting incident was the co-operation of artillerymen in an infantry attack. After doing great execution on German defences at close range, the detachment of a field gun charged forward with the Infantry when the assault took place.

VISITORS TO THE FRONT.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has made a tour of the Headquarters of the different French armies in order to present decorations conferred by the King. An impressive scene occurred at the British General Headquarters where a ceremony of this nature took place.

Mr. Asquith and Lord Kitchener also visited the Front, addressed troops in certain quarters and visited the neighbouring French General.

HOIST BY THEIR OWN PETARD.

The employment of poisonous gases by the Germans has dangers for themselves. In the neighbourhood of Hill 60 fifty men of the German 105th Regiment were recently asphyxiated by gas escaping from a cylinder hit by one of our shells.

GERMAN OPPRESSION IN FLANDERS.

To the inhabitants the meaning of a German occupation of their country, even in its mildest form, is illustrated by what is going on in Belgium and France. In some places Germans have articles required by troops manufactured in local factories by the simple method of arresting the managers refusing to undertake such work. In one case where the employees struck as a reply to the incarceration of their officials, workmen to the number of some hundreds were themselves sentenced to a term of imprisonment, only to terminate when they signed a document setting forth that their return to work was voluntary.

In other cases workmen have been shut up in factories and kept without food till they continued working. In one factory a notice was posted that any proprietor of a factory that closes down will be fined 100 marks a day during stoppage of work.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The War Office announces that it is absolutely untrue that poisonous gas is being employed in any form by the Allied Forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

A PERFECT UNDERSTANDING.

M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, has paid a few days' visit to London and had a long conference with Mr. Lloyd George. Being interviewed, he said his object was not to discuss a policy upon which Mr. Lloyd George and himself were in complete agreement, but certain matters of details which could best be settled by personal talk.

In reply to a question as to rumours that there is a certain amount of dissatisfaction in France with the efforts put forward by Great Britain, he answered that there was not a word of truth in it. The most perfect understanding existed between the Government of the two countries, and the struggle long or short, they were together ready to double, treble, quadruple and if necessary increase tenfold their output of munitions of war.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION ENACTED.

Mr. Walter Long has asked the local authorities to be ready to take a national register of those fit for service of various kinds in the second week of August. The Bill authorising this passed both Houses with practically no opposition.

BOTHA CONGRATULATED.

There is great rejoicing over General Botha's capture of territory as large as Germany, and the centre of German intrigue in South Africa. Congratulations telegrams were sent to General Botha by Mr. Bonar Law (Secretary of State for the Colonies), Lord Kitchener, and the Governor-General of Australia.

GERMAN PRISONERS WELL TREATED.

A letter, dated June 14, and published in the Vorwarts, has aroused some interest. A German interned at Fifth Hill Camp, Surrey, writes speaking of the almost ideal surroundings, humane treatment of the military, and of the food as being simple but nourishing and plentiful.

THE SPIRIT OF CANADA.

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, has arrived in England. Commenting on the situation, he said our resources were abundant, but we suffer from lack of preparation which in itself is complete evidence that this Empire menaced no other Power and desired peace. His visit is for the purpose of consulting with the British Government, respecting certain matters of importance in connection with the war, and to visit the Canadian contingent. The spirit of the Canadian people, he said, is expressed in the resolve that so much sacrifice by the peoples of the Empire would not be in vain if only it accomplished that a barbarous and merciless militarism should no longer be permitted to overshadow humanity.

THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION BILL.

July 14, 11.10 p.m.

In the House of Lords, moving the second reading of the Register Bill, Lord Lansdowne said:—If compulsory service ever comes the Register will greatly assist its introduction and will shorten the interval between the decision to resort to compulsion and its application. In the last few months the stream of men has been flowing in much more rapidly and in great volume. There have been some 100,000 men in the stream of manhood workers. But before the war is ended the case may be reversed. It is impossible to say whether we shall bring the war to its proper conclusion without compulsion. Then we shall be better off with the bill than without.

The bill was read a second time.

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTICES

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER.

AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE.

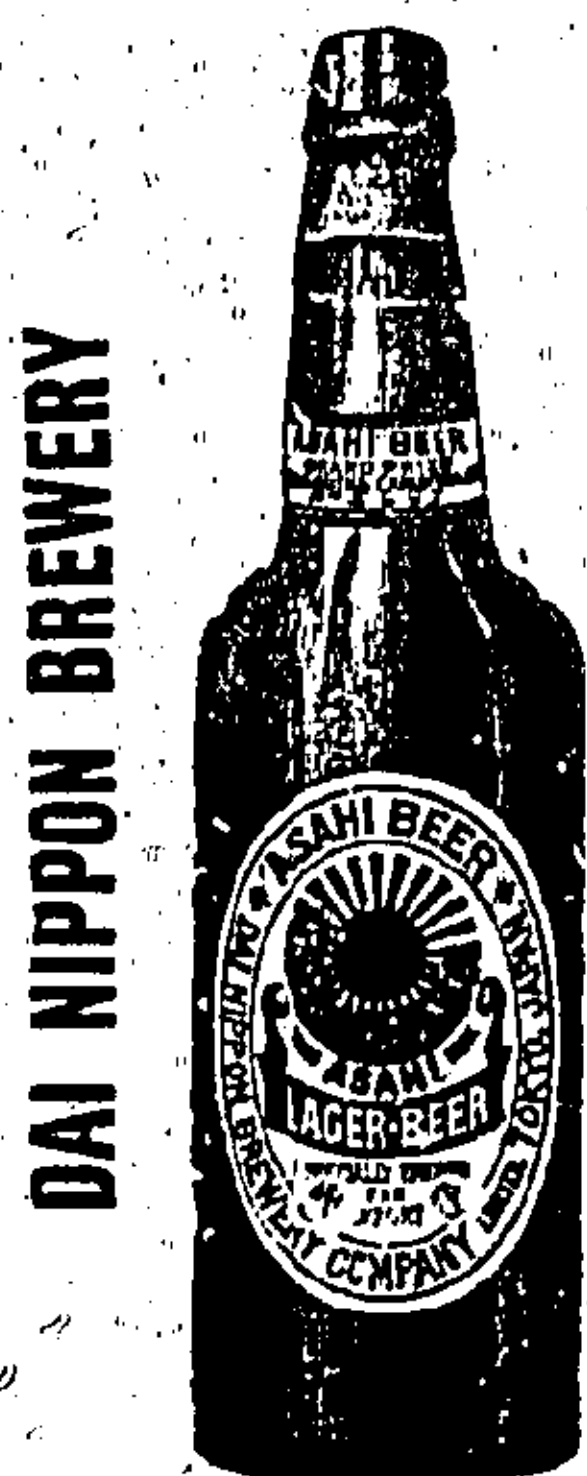
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.
Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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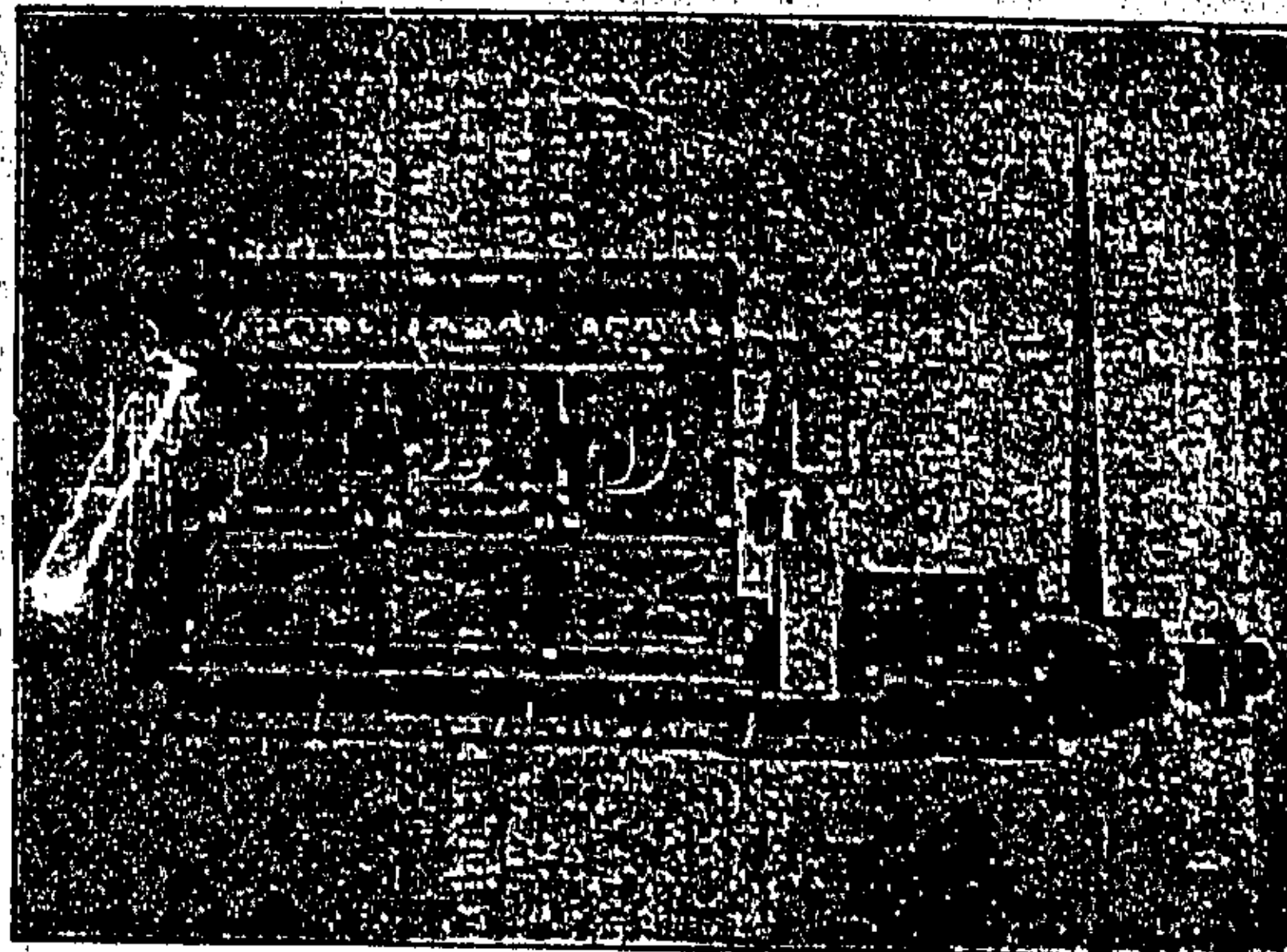
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NOTICES

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IN CHINA LTD.
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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Wrecking of the Koenigsberg. The wrecking of the Koenigsberg is the final echo of the German piratical cruises of last year. Evidently the British authorities realised the danger that some means might be found for the last of the German cruisers in foreign waters to escape and begin again the crusade against innocent shipping. No chances were taken this time, for the despatch of powerful monitors, necessarily of low draft, the Weymouth flying the flag of Admiral King-Hall, and a number of similar vessels meant that effective work was to be done in regard to the Koenigsberg before their return to British waters. The latest details inform us that guns were mounted by the mouth of the river which had abetted the cruiser for some months, while guns offered resistance on the banks of the river further up, but the scheme had been so arranged that all these were dealt with serially by attacking units. The fourth attack on the cruiser converted her into a wreck and there she is destined to lie—a silent emblem of the decayed might of the Kaiser and of the long and strong arm of Great Britain. Verily, Berlin must begin to realise that it was an ill day when the Germans defied the power of the British Empire.

Daily Press.

"Sanitary Neglect." At the meetings of the Sanitary Board no opportunity is missed by Dr. Fitzwilliams to urge upon the Government the desirability of substituting for the primitive methods of sewage disposal which exist in the Colony a modern system of water carriage. In a minute which came before the Board on Tuesday Dr. Fitzwilliams wrote:—"The need of the system must be self-evident and it is time that Hongkong should cease to be held up as an example of sanitary neglect and even Macao, to quote the nearest neighbour, be shown as a place with more up to date ideas." We presume the reference to Macao is to the installation of a water main which is now in progress in the neighbouring colony, though we had understood the purpose of it was to provide a water supply for the extinction of fire rather than for a general flushing system. The fact is that in respect of what Dr. Fitzwilliams calls "sanitary neglect," Hongkong stands in the same category as every other city in the Far East.

China Mail.

Submarine Warfare. At the beginning of the war German submarines sought their legitimate prey and sank the Formidable, Hawke, Hermes, Oressy, Hogue, and Aboukir, but since the end of October they have entirely failed to touch a warship, except the armed liner Bayano, under circumstances that need not have occurred. The next stage was the attack on our merchant fleet, which, as it passed through the danger-zone at the rate of about fifteen hundred ships a week, could hardly be entirely missed. We seem now to have reached the stage when the merchant ship, too, is a rare prey, and these wonderful vessels of war, with their expert crews and expensive equipment, are now concentrating their energies on the sinking of little traders and murdering their crews. The German submarines have now got down to lifeboats and fishermen struggling in the sea. Is this to live in history as the von Tirpitz touch?

"Look here," said the sanitary inspector to Mr. O'Flynn, "I've given you proper notice about the state of the roof on your property, you know, and if you don't have them repaired I shall have to summon you." "But sure, Mr. Inspector, it'd be a waste of time and money entirely." "How so?" asked the astonished inspector. "Sure, then," answered Mr. O'Flynn, "ye wouldn't have any sense men on the roof in wet weather, and in some weather what does it matter if they leak or not?"

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"I feel that I am in the best of health."
CURE FOR **ASTHMA**

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A French Remedy for all irregularities of the Menstrual System. It is the only medicine that will regulate the flow of the Menstrual System, and is the only medicine that will cure the most obstinate cases of the same. All Chemists and Druggists sell it. **MARTIN'S**
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ART PHOTOGRAPHER.
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

GENERAL NEWS.

Bank Burgled of 12s.
On Sunday night a daring attempt was made to enter Barclay's Bank on the Brentford side of Kow Bridge. A hole was made in a wall and the building entered, but the burglars only secured 12s. all in threepenny bits. The burglars were apparently disturbed by two cyclists, who hearing a suspicious noise, got off their machines and flashed their light on the building. The burglars blew down the outer door of the strong room with an explosive.

Sir T. Lipton and Shamrock IV.
Sir Thomas Lipton, whose Shamrock IV. is laid up under sealed cover in America, will at once place an order for a fifth Shamrock should it transpire that the design of the Shamrock IV. has been disclosed to American yachtsmen. Sir Thomas has already indicated to designers his determination to race a boat whose design and lines are a complete secret to American yachtsmen.

School Boys Collect 1,000 Eggs.
The boys of Central Park-road Council School, East Ham, have collected in two days 1,031 new-laid eggs for the wounded soldiers. The eggs have been sent to the 4th London General Hospital, Desford Hill, East and West Ham Hospitals. Mr. Parker, an assistant master at the school, was responsible for the great effort. Much to the delight of the boys, a convoy of wounded arrived at the school and met with a rousing reception.

Congratulated in Error.
Mr. Justice Evein the Chancery Division was handed a telegram, and the messenger boy waited for the answer, which was prepaid. The Judge read the message with evident amusement, and then remarked, "I have received a telegram from somebody congratulating me on the birth of an infant. It can't be for me." When the laughter in court had subsided, his Lordship added, "The telegram asks the colour of the child's eyes." (Renewed laughter.) The message was replaced in the envelope, which was suitably enclosed, and returned to the Post Office.

£25,000 for Wesleyans.
By the death of Mr. William Turner Shaw, which occurred at Derby, on Monday, the Wesleyan denomination benefits immediately to the extent of £25,000. Her husband, a well-known local solicitor, died in 1896, and among his bequests, subject to his widow's life interest, were £15,000 to the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society, £10,000 to trustees for the joint benefit of King-street and Ashbourne-road Wesleyan Chapels, at Derby; £500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £500 to Dr. Stephenson's Homes for Children.

New form of Measles.
A new and highly virulent form of measles was described at the Lambeth Coroner's Court when an inquest was held on a child of eight named Winifred Mary Squires, the daughter of working people in the district. Dr. R. Salisbury Trevor, pathologist, of St. Thomas's Hospital, said that an ocular examination could easily have mistaken the case for one of "spotted" fever, for it was only a post-mortem examination which revealed that there was no meningitis present. This form of measles, of which there had been three or four cases lately, was technically known as "fulminating," and was of a very violent character.

A Moan from Mayfair.
Mayfair mistresses are waxing more eloquent than ever on the servant question. Intelligent girls have awakened so much to the opportunities afforded them by the war in what has hitherto been men's work that high-class maids are becoming more and more difficult to obtain. The departure of foreign waiters to the fighting line or the internment camp has meant a very large number of openings for women in the hotel and restaurant business. In some parts of the country there are women tram conductors; the lady commissionaire, the lift woman, and the girl messenger are already familiar to London. The result of these and other new spheres of employment must be, even after the war, to make the ideal domestic servant rarer than she has been in the past.

NOTICE.

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HOW CAPT. GRENFELL SAVED THE GUNS.

Act which Won the First V.C. of the War.

A memorial service was held in June for Captain Francis Grenfell, and very appropriately the *Telegraph* is able to publish a correspondent's details as to the rescue of the guns of the 119th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, on August 24, which was one of the grounds of the award to the fallen officer of the first V.C. of the war. The correspondent is Mr. Alfred W. Pollard, of Wimbledon, who writes:—

I have two brief accounts of the incident, one from my son, Lieut. Geoffrey Blamell Pollard, who was serving as a subaltern in the battery under Major (now Colonel) Alexander, to whom also, I am glad to say, a V.C. was subsequently granted for his services on that day. My son's account is as follows:—

I think sufficient time has now elapsed for it to be safe for me to tell you something of our great day in the battery. We gave and received a terrific fire (another officer has told me that they had silenced one German battery, and were attacked by three others from different directions), and many experts say it was a very hot place indeed. When finally ordered away after about one and a half hours of it, it was quite impossible to get horses near the guns, so I was sent down to ask some cavalry who were sheltering with our teams if they would help the guns out by hand. I found a most gallant captain, and we collected volunteers, while the major started bringing down guns with what men we had left. The captain and I then rushed up with our men and we got away all the guns, and most of the wagons, as far as our sheltered teams. We then had to get the whole show away over a crest under a heavy fire. All got away except one wagon, which they dropped a shell on.

A Good Hard Fight.
My son was killed in action two months later (October 24), and had not the pleasure of knowing either the name of his "most gallant captain" or the honour which was conferred on him. When the *Gazette* came out I feared Captain Grenfell my congratulations and heartfelt thanks for having saved my son from the sorrow of losing his guns. He could not answer at first because of his wounds, but on March 12 wrote a very kind letter, in the course of which he said:—

It was our good fortune to be thrown by Providence, after a good, hard fight, which threw us into complete confusion, behind a railway embankment near the 119th Battery. The brave way the two officers there behaved and the dignified way the guns, still challenging, remained there, filled me with an admiration which I know will last a lifetime. No English regiment could have stood by without saying, "Can we give you a hand?" What we did was forced on us by the splendid example of the battery which had been set them by their two officers. The letter ends:

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

No Differential Treatment of Prisoners.

Mr. Balfour (City of London), rising amid cheers at the close of questions, said:—I should like to inform the House that within the last few days a German submarine has been sunk, and of her crew six officers and 21 men have been taken prisoners. As this raises again the question of the treatment of German submarine prisoners, in which the House has shown considerable interest, it may be convenient if I make a short statement on the subject.

It will be within the knowledge of the House from an answer given by my right hon. friend the Financial Secretary to the Admiralty on April 29 that there is not, and for some weeks has not been, any substantial difference between the treatment of German submarine prisoners and other prisoners of war. As there seems, however, to be some doubt in the public mind on this subject I desire to say on behalf of the Government that arrangements are being made under which the treatment will be, not merely substantially but absolutely identical. (Cheers.) This, I say, I need scarcely say, indicates any change of opinion as to the character of the acts in which these prisoners have been concerned. (Cheers.) We hold, not merely that these practices are in flagrant contradiction both with the letter and with the spirit of the laws of war, but they are in themselves mean, cowardly, and brutal. (Cheers.)

If, most, however, be remembered that submarine attacks on defenceless vessels are very far from being the only violation of law and humanity of which the Germans have been guilty. The Government are, therefore, of opinion that the submarine problem cannot be treated in isolation, and that the general question of personal responsibility shall be reserved until the end of the war. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. C. Wason (Orkney and Shetland, L.) asked whether means would be taken at once, by the courtesy of the American Embassy, to make this statement known to the German Government, so that there should no longer be any excuse for the horrible treatment of the 19 British officers who were now in solitary confinement.

Mr. Balfour said he would make a point of communicating at once with the Foreign Office in order to carry out that suggestion.

I have lost my twin brother, from whom I was never separated until the day I last saw your copy. I can appreciate the great sorrow that has fallen on you and Mrs. Pollard in the loss of a son who has done what we all would like to do—for England.

The death which Captain Grenfell desired has come to him, Mr. Pollard concludes. May the British Army never lack officers filled with the same modesty, courage, and devotion.

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LUSITANIA CLAIMS.

Heavy Life Insurance Payments.
Although the details of the English insurance offices' total liabilities in respect of the sinking of the Lusitania cannot yet be given, they have already paid claims amounting in the aggregate to about £100,000, a fifth of which has been discharged by the industrial offices. This amount represents the sum payable on about 350 lives, and many more are expected.

The amounts which the American offices will be called upon to pay are expected to reach £300,000 on accident and life policies, while so far as marine insurance is concerned the liabilities will reach £1,200,000. One life company alone expects to pay £70,000, and on some of the policies only one premium had been paid. It was thought that Mr. Vanderbilt was insured for a considerable sum, but no company, either in America or in England, has come forward to confirm this. A few months before his death he received nearly £30,000 on an endowment policy which had matured. Mr. Charles Frohman was insured for a large sum; as also were the majority of the American citizens who were first-class passengers and who went down with the liner.

The English offices have also been seriously affected by the Gretna Green railway accident. The aggregate claims paid already amount to about £5,000.

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J. M. BEGE,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Jenyuan, Shanghai.
Poonlong Gubilit Street, Shanghai.
Ngiankee Bonham St. W., Swallow.
Kwangziangang, Shanghai.
Maute, Shanghai.
Jieyuenheng 87 West of Kannodo, Shanghai.

R. BLACK,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1915.

Accordingly, when the cost of these two disasters is added to the claims which have been paid in respect to soldiers and sailors killed, it is found that the English offices, both ordinary and industrial, have up to the present paid about £2,800,000.—*Times*.

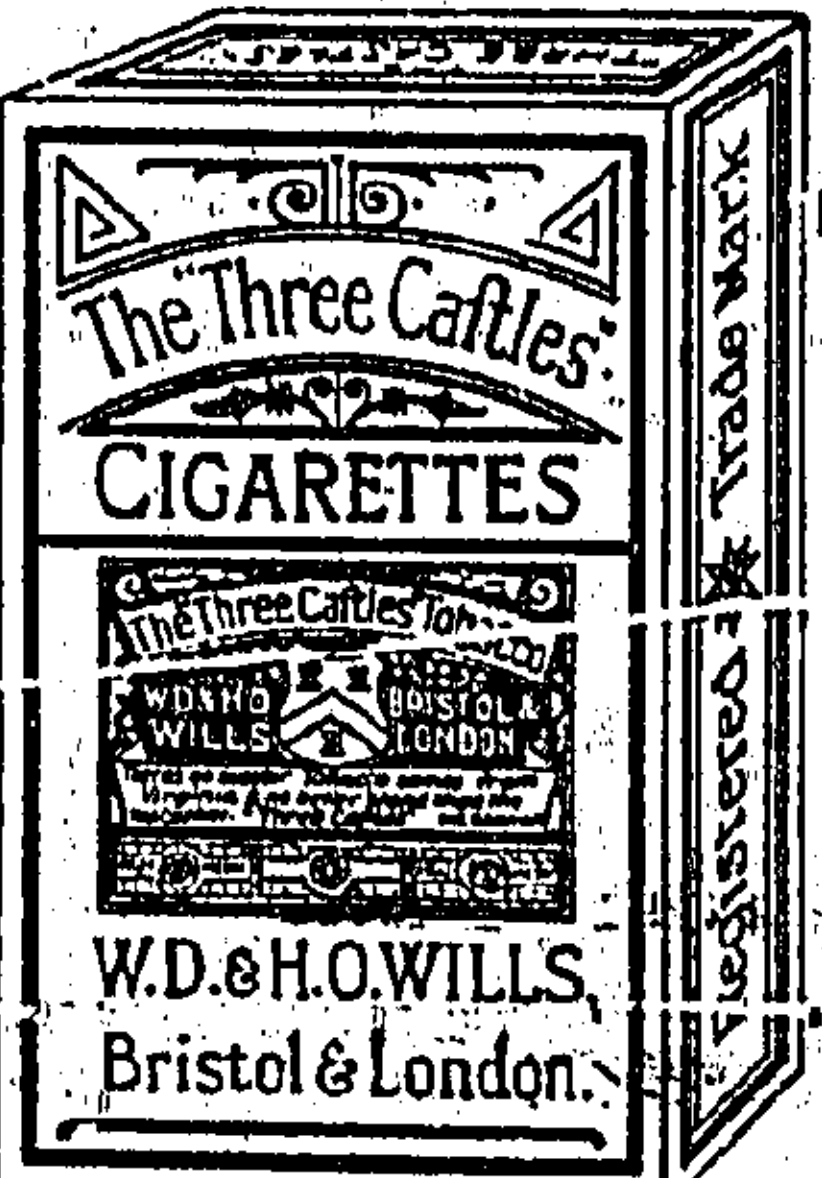
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IN DEEPEST GERMANY, by Hun Stroud, E. V. Lucas and G. Morrow	80	ARE WE READY, A STUDY OF THE PREPAREDNESS FOR WAR OF U.S.A., E. D. Wheeler	4.80
COMMON SENSE ABOUT THE SHAW, Harold Owen (Criticism of Bernard Shaw)	2.00	POEMS OF OPTIMISM, Ella Wheeler Wilcox	80
MACHINE GUN TRAINING AT THE FRONT WITH THREE ARMIES, Granville Porter, Pan-American, Roland G. Usher	80	CLINICAL ANATOMY OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT, Todd	4.80
REFLECTIONS OF A NON-COMBATANT, M. D. Petro	2.00	BELGIAN DEMOCRACY: ITS EARLY HISTORY, Prome	3.80
A BRIDE OF THE PLAINS, Baroness Orczy	1.75	THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S VISIT TO THE FRONT	1.60
LONGINES, R. H. Benson	1.75	AN INTRODUCTION TO MINING SCIENCE, Coppock & Lodge	1.60
DRAGON'S TEETH, R. Dehan	1.75	SIX ELIZABETHAN PLAYS, edited by O. B. Wheeler	80
THE LADY PASSENGER, A. W. Marchmont	1.75	THE CRIME OF SILENCE ABOUT THE HIDDEN PLACQUE, W. N. Willis	80
GROVER GREATHEART, A. H. Adams	1.75	THE BOOK OF THE FLY, THE FLY PLACQUE AND ITS CURE, H. Hardy	2.75
WHEN THE HOUR CAME, Elmer Glyn	80	FORMS AND PRECEDENTS FOR COMMON USE (COMMERCIAL, &c.), Emery	4.00
QUICK ACTION, R. W. Chambers	1.75	CLOWES' NAVAL POCKET BOOKS	6.00
THE STORY OF EDEN, Dolf Wyllarde	80	THE WONDERLAND OF EGYPT, P. R. Salmon	2.00
THE FLORENTINE FRAME, Eliza Robins	80	THE JUBILEE STORY OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION, Marshall Broomhall	2.75
THE COMPLETE BACHELOR, Oliver Onions	80	THE SPIRIT OF ENGLAND, G. W. Russell	4.00
THE WATCHER BY THE THRESHOLD, Buchanan	80	UNEXPECTED TIDINGS OF THE WAR AND THE FUTURE, R. J. Fox	80
PEACE & WAR IN EUROPE, G. Singer	2.00		

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BIRTH.

RAMSAY.—On July 7, at 105 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai to Mr. and Mrs. Noel B. Ramsay, a daughter.

DEATH.

MERRILEES.—On June 8, at Addiscombe, Surrey, Alexander Grant Merrilees, late of Chinese Customs Service, Statistical Department. Aged 78.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SPEAKS TO THE STRIKERS.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued a proclamation for the benefit of the South Wales strikers, the purport of which is that, under the Munitions Act, it is an offence to participate in a strike without previous arbitration. If any man will be listened to by the dangerous maniacs who are brandishing the trade union flag at such a moment as this, it will be Mr. Lloyd George himself. He is a Welshman, a man of the people, a supporter of Radical doctrines, and one who, though he may not actually have identified himself with the Labour Party politically, has, by common consent, been regarded as one of the working man's chief champions against capitalism and the aristocracy. All this makes of him, under present circumstances, the Government's most valuable agent, and potentially the public's best friend. He has done great things for the Empire during the past year; things that have made every former opponent who has five cents' worth of generosity in him more than ready to forget the old days. Unhappily his own unquestioned loyalty to his country to-day would be construed as a sin by many of his one-time admirers, and so may militate against their readiness to listen to him when he speaks from what is to them a new platform. Yet we still cherish hopes that his old influence will be able to assert itself for good and that at least a majority will be guided by what he has to say, without more ado.

We have tried very hard to see the position of the malcontents from their own point of view; to conjure up visions of grasping employers ruthlessly seeking to make capital out of the evil times on which the Empire has fallen; to find instances wherein the capitalists have ground down the workers and have taken refuge behind the new enactments. Ten thousand miles away from Home our only means of discovering such cases is through the columns of the ultra-Radical papers. These we have searched fruitlessly. But if we cannot find anything supporting the men we find—in a *Daily News* leader—"Mr. Lloyd George made reference to the necessity of suspending certain trade union regulations during the war." This does not tell us a great deal but it at least does not suggest that the men have any particular grounds for complaint. We are well aware that there are mean employers just as there are mean workmen, and that, in many cases of discontent, there may be more to be said in favour of the man than of the matter.

But we cannot, no matter how elastic we may seek to make our imagination, conceive of a situation so grave as to justify so much as the threat of a strike at such a time as this. Even supposing the men continue to look on the Government and the masters as their natural enemies, what about their duty to their own fellow workmen who have gone to the Front? These particular Welsh workmen are not employed in munitions factories, it is true, but their cessation from work may inconvenience the country in a dozen ways, and in any case enables the enemy and our allies to look with contempt on Britain. It seems to us that the colliers are asking for trouble; and, if they go on asking long enough, they may find it. Hundreds of them ought to be at the Front instead of whining about their grievances at Home. Hundreds are the lowest type of sneak, that is content to let others go to fight for it while it stays at home and profits by the absence of better men. Of course if the Government chooses to play with a straight bat, uncompromisingly, the strikers must needs give way. The path is clear enough. If penal servitude were handed out to half a dozen of the leaders the whole thing would probably stop. If it did not—if a public demonstration were made by the disciples of these choice spirits—then it would be the army's duty to settle with them for they would have emphatically declared themselves to be the enemies of the Empire; and for such, bullets or bayonet points should be the only reply to-day.

The Kwangtung Deluge.

Surely the Chinese Government will take this latest hint that Nature and circumstances have given it, as to the desirability of taking permanent measures to guard against the recurrence of so serious a state of affairs as that brought about by the Kwangtung floods. One of the reasons which the promoters of the Revolution gave to the world for having substituted the old monarchy with a republic was that the new arrangement would wipe out corruption, peculation and squeeze. Other nations took the Republican Government on trust, apparently believing that it would fulfil its promises. Has it done so? Is there less—or rather is there not far more—misappropriation of public money now than in the days of the Manchus? While one is full of sympathy for the unhappy sufferers by the flood, one cannot help thinking that at least the worst elements of it would not have existed if the Chinese Government had done its duty. We are aware that the Republic has only been in existence some three and half years, and that there was a desperate lot of cleaning up to be done, and we do not suggest that there has been time for infallibly guarding against such a deluge as the present one; but we do say that, if proper steps had been taken during the peaceful period of close on two years that has followed the second revolution, a very great deal of the devastation and death that the floods have caused might have been avoided.

Fire and Looting.

While we are not disposed to give unreserved credence to a Chinese story that the terrible fire in the Western suburb of Canton was deliberately caused by robbers (for there seems at present every evidence that kerosene, set free by the floods, and accidentally ignited, brought it about) we know, unfortunately, that the tales of looting in the neighbourhood of the fire are all too likely to be true. As the Boxer trouble and the first and second revolutions have taught us, looting is in the very blood of a certain type of Chinese. How this arose it is difficult to say, for robbery is quite opposed to the teaching of Confucius; as much so as it is to that of the Bible. One can only think that it exists for the same reason that robbery is more rife in the large towns at Home, than in the villages: that over-population makes the struggle for life extra sharp as well as contributing to a slackening of the moral sense. In China it is certainly not for want of punishment, thought it may be in part due to the prevalence of bribery; for usually the man who could afford to bribe could comfortably shift the blame and punishment on to someone else's shoulders. Apparently young China still has a lot to learn.

St. Swithin's Day.

Talking of floods reminds us that to-day is the Feast of St. Swithin (or Swithun) of Winchester. Should it rain to-day (if there be truth in the legend to which many of us gave faithful adherence as boys) it will rain for forty days continuously. In Hampshire we had a further superstition that if it did not rain there would be no apples, as the trees had not been "christened" by the Saint. St. Swithin, though for centuries he had but a local popularity (he was Bishop of Winchester and died about the year 802) seems to have gradually become a favourite throughout England and the lowlands of Scotland; and the mediaeval rhyme:

St. Swithin's Day if thou be fair,
For forty days 'twill rain
on mair;

certainly has no flavouring of Hampshire dialect about it. There is a legend in Winchester that the "forty days" arose out of the decision of the monks to remove the Saint's remains from the churchyard into a vault in the cathedral. No sooner was this proposed than it began to rain, with no sign of leaving off. When it had rained for forty days the cathedral chapter abandoned its intentions, and the rain ceased miraculously at once.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN FORTUNE MEANS TO MEN
MOST GOOD
SHE LOOKS UPON THEM WITH A
THREATENING EYE.—Shakespeare.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 84;
clear.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70;
slight fog.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 321 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 334 published.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Oriental to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Sardinia to-day.
Australian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Taiwan to-day at noon.
Canadian U. K. and U. S.—Mails Closed per a.s. Tacoma to-day at 1 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Oriental to-day at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Indo-China \$117, buyers.
Hongkong and W'poo D. Co. Ltd.—\$69, sellers.
Shanghai and Hongkong W. Co. Ltd. 82, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai—\$96, buyers.
Hongkong Rope.—\$28, buyers.
China and Manila—\$5, 40 cents buyers x the return of \$4.50 per share.
Shell Transports 86, buyers.
Star Ferries.—\$32, sellers.
Ewos.—\$15, 173, buyers.
Tronchs.—32/- sales.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 1/8d.

To-day's Anniversaries.
To-day is St. Swithin's day, and the 107th anniversary of the birth of the late Cardinal Manning.

Gift of Papers.
We have received a parcel of illustrated papers from Mrs. W. G. Humphreys for the Soldiers and Sailors in the Garrison.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

	July 1	...	Tons
" 2	253
" 3	205
" 4	235
" 5	248
" 6	249
" 7	250
" 8	256
" 9	226
" 10	228
" 11	238
" 12	230
" 13	240
" 14	222
Total to 14th inst.	3520		
Daily average	251.43		

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander C.W. Beck with R.N., at the Marine Court this morning, Police Sergeant Jackson, charged Pong K. W. master of the steam launch Kung Hong, with unlawfully carrying twenty-five passengers within the trade limits of the Colony, on the 6th inst. Defendant was fined \$150.

P.O. Dyke, charged Wong Luk a boatmaster, with unlawfully disobeying the orders of the Harbour Master, by moving about the harbour, during prohibited hours on the 14th inst. Defendant was fined \$5.

Knew All About It.—A young lady who had no knowledge of nautical phrases asked a friend: "Do you know, I often wonder why a ship has to weigh its anchor every time it leaves port?" The answer of her friend was not illuminating. "Well—or—the weight is constantly changing, you know, because of the—er—binnacle and things that accumulate on the anchor!"

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE WIRE.

Lord Lansdowne and Compulsory Service.

The real art of introducing unwelcome innovations lies in "braking it gently," in bringing them about so gradually and imperceptibly that they become an accepted fact without anyone's having observed the change. It seems to have been on this principle that the Imperial Government has been acting with regard to conscription ever since the war began and Lord Lansdowne's remarks in moving the second reading of the National Register Bill amount to something like an admission of this. To us there seems no room for doubt that the public has been undergoing a period of the most gentle preparation for forced service, and that this has been done so skillfully that if even conscription comes to pass it will be accepted with a minimum of grumbling. Hitherto only persuasion has been tried and on the whole it has answered, but there is this question: will the people who are not amenable to kindly coaxing, to appeals to their malice, patriotism and sympathy with their brethren in trouble, be of any use to the Empire if they are forced to enlist? We still think that the Government would be better off without them. The obligation to work in munitions factories is deemed necessary by the authorities is quite another matter. Young men in good health who are content to enjoy the peace that exists at home, which is being paid for in the blood of our soldiers and sailors without holding up a finger to help in the ensuring of its continuance should be punished; should, in fact be put to the hard labour of making shells etc. whether they like it or not. With this form of compulsion all Britishers except the avowed skulkers will cordially agree.

A Week's Events in Flanders.

Though the Foreign Office wire which we publish to-day purports to be but a rough summary of events from July 3 to 10 it contains much that Reader has not thought it worth while to wire to the Far East. The section which speaks of German tyranny in Belgium will surprise no one; indeed most of us were prepared to believe matters to be infinitely worse. It is interesting to see that a letter was sent to the now suppressed *Voorwaerts* from a German interned at Home. The writer's statement that he is being extremely well looked after will be attributed by one section of the German community to a deliberate "fak" on the part of the British and by another to the fact that we are, as ever, a nation of fools. In either case Britain will get little or no credit out of it. We in this Colony have reason to know that the life of a German prisoner under the British flag is such as would be Heaven to thousands of Britishers at Home even in times of peace. But we have no hope that the knowledge of this (which at least most of the German authorities share) will influence them in the direction of treating their British prisoners more mercifully than in the past.

The Argonne Fighting.

The French communiqués of last night are full of encouragement. We still cannot learn that the Allies' progress is on any greater scale than from one row of trenches to another, but if they are contributing to the steady wearing out of the enemy's strength and resources we can hardly ask much more of them till they are as well supplied as Germany with heavy ammunition. We are still paying the cruel price for the idleness of our factories in the past and have not yet begun to reap the reward due to their latterly quadrupled activity.

BAND NIGHT ON THE BEACH.

Last Night's Successful Event.

Years ago, when no tram ran in Hongkong, when residence on the Peak was the exception rather than the rule and people were rather more active than they are now, the Shaukiwan road was regularly put to the use it is now, on occasion, that of providing entertainment in the evenings. Then it was the custom to drive out and have *à la carte* dinners by the wayside; now, through the energy of the Hongkong Tramway Co. a fine musical entertainment is provided. The improvements made over the arrangements of previous years are so marked that the care and attention given to this undertaking stamps it as one of the features of Hongkong's summer social programme. Sit off the roadway in a natural theatre with a background of hill and tree, and a level auditorium of grass with seats for a large number, the bandstand of matting is made to look quite gay with festoons of coloured lights. Near by the Alexandra Cafe has a refreshment booth with a spacious verandah, and ample testimony was borne to the excellence of their wares by the large crowds that partook of them. To estimate the attendance last night as well over a thousand would not be putting the figure too high, while the fact that the excellent music is the main attraction for many is demonstrated by the close attention paid to the programmes by hundreds who sat through in preference to strolling along the road in search of acquaintances. That in itself is the finest compliment that can be paid to Ben Imster Christian and the instrumentalists of the 74th. Panjab, so whose co-operation much of the success of band night is due. The men play well and their careful training is evidenced by the close attention they give to their work and their quick response to the conductor's behests. The programme they rendered was as follows:—
March, "Distant Greeting,"
Grieg.
Overture, "A Village Festival,"
O'Keefe.
Intermezzo, "The Butterfly,"
Bendix.
Selection, "Business as Usual,"
Hume.
Piccolo Solo, "The Deep Blue Sea," Brower.
Two-step, "Poppy Woppy,"
Hume.
Selection, "The Chocolate Soldier," Strauss.
Valse, "The Paucelle," Petras.
\$30.25 was collected for the Prince of Wales' Fund.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

June 5.—The following appointments have been made by the Admiralty:—
Commanders.—V. L. A. Campbell (supplementary list), granted the acting rank of Captain, to date May 30; and M. Dainton to the Hampshire vice McLean, to date June 3.
Engineer Lieutenant.—H. W. Smith, to the *Loxston*, vice Parkin to date June 3.
Acting Mines.—P. W. Walker, to the *Cochrane*, and F. Cook, to the *Limpshire*, both to date June 3.
Fleet Surgeon.—J. H. Peard, M.B., M.A., to the *Minotaur*, vice Stalkart, and W. H. S. Stalkart, M.D., to the *Vivid*, for R.N. Bar.acks, Devonport, vice Peard, both to date June 3.
Gunner.—O. H. Garner, to the *Colossus*, undated.
Chief Petty Officer.—J. Dove, to the *Assistance*, vice Evans, to date June 3.
Boatswains.—E. R. Williams, transferred to Gunner (T) with seniority of Nov. 20, 1912, and appointed to the *Vernon*, additional, to date June 3; E. A. Neville (signal), to the *Minotaur*, vice Murphy, to date June 3; and J. Quack, to the *Colossus*, undated.

Wisful.—The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. Two old Irishwomen were heard coming out of church commenting on the address. "Tis a fine sermon his Reverence would be after giving us," said one to the other. "It is, indeed," was the quick reply, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."—*Times*.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE TREATY.

Partial Publication.

The evening edition of the *Vossische Zeitung* of Thursday, May 27, reproduces from an Austro-Hungarian White Paper, which has apparently been issued in Vienna, the text of Clauses III., IV., and VII. of the defunct Triple Alliance. Whereas the diplomatic arrangements known as the Triple Alliance are understood to have consisted originally of three separate instruments—an Austro-German, an Italo-German, and an Austro-Italian Treaty—it now transpires that, since the last renewal of the Alliance in December, 1912, at least, the Alliance has consisted of a single Treaty, with a special Austro-Italian annex in regard to Albania.

It is evident that if the Austro-Hungarian Government has, at this moment, published only the third, fourth, and seventh clauses of the Treaty, it considers these clauses best calculated to substantiate its own view of Italian action. The counter-publication of the whole text of the Alliance, which may now be confidently awaited, may throw new light on the situation.

In the meantime we append translation of the clauses as cited by the *Vossische Zeitung*:—

Clause III.—In case one or two of the high contracting parties, without direct provocation on their part, should be attacked by one or more Great Powers not signatory of the present Treaty and should become involved in a war with them, the *cassus foederis* would arise simultaneously for all the high contracting parties.

Clause IV.—In case a Great Power not signatory of the present Treaty should threaten the State security of one of the high contracting parties, and in case the threatened party should thereby be compelled to declare war against that Great Power, the two other contracting parties engage themselves to maintain benevolent neutrality towards their Ally. Each of them reserves its right, in this case, to take part in the war if it thinks fit in order to make common cause with its Ally.

Clause VII.—Austria-Hungary and Italy, who have solely in view the maintenance, as far as possible, of the territorial status quo in the East, engage themselves to use their influence to prevent all territorial changes which might be disadvantageous to the one or the other of the Powers signatory of the present Treaty. To this end they will give reciprocally all information calculated to enlighten each other concerning their own intentions and those of other Powers. Should, however, the case arise that, in the course of events, the maintenance of the status quo in the territory of the Balkans or of the Ottoman coasts and islands in the Adriatic or the Aegean Seas becomes impossible, and that, either in consequence of the action of a third Power or for any other reason, Austria-Hungary or Italy should be obliged to change the status quo for their part by a temporary or permanent occupation, such occupation would only take place after previous agreement between the two Powers, which would have to be based upon the principle of a reciprocal compensation for all territorial or other advantages that either of them might acquire over and above the existing status quo, and would have to satisfy the interests and rightful claims of both parties.

According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis di San Giuliano, stated on August 2, in a communication to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the Quirinal, M. de Merzy, that Italy hoped to have an opportunity, without taking part in the war, to give her Allies proof of her sincerely friendly feelings; but added that "the equilibrium of Europe, of the Balkans, and of the sea that surrounds Italy constitutes a vital Italian interest, and Italy would shrink from no sacrifice and from no decision which the preservation of her interests, and indeed of her existence, might impose upon her."—*Times*.

HUGE OPIUM HAULS.

TWO ARRESTS OF EUROPEANS IN HONGKONG.

CATCH AMOUNTS OF OVER \$100,000.

At the Police Court, this morning, a Frenchman named Leopold Birot was remanded on charges of importing, and also being in unlawful possession of 3,842 taels of opium valued at about \$35,000. The defendant was found on the s.s. Heimun with the drug, it is alleged, by Revenue Officers Wilden and Mo. Millan.

It appears that when the Polynesian came into harbour she was boarded by Revenue Officer Wilden and a Frenchman was arrested in connection with the importing and unlawful possession of opium valued about \$70,000. The drug, we are informed, was packed in trunks and bags. The case will, in all probability, come before the Magistrate in the morning.

CHINESE AVIATORS VISIT.

To Fly in Aid of Flood Victims.

This morning on the s.s. Mongolia, there arrived Captain Tom Gunn, who in the first week of August will give a flying exhibition in the Shatin Valley and who, during his stay of about two months, hopes to give at least four such exhibitions. Tom Gunn was met by representatives of most of the large Chinese organisations, at Blake Pier, and subsequently a reception was held at the King Edward Hotel, where the aviator is staying and where a far larger number of Chinese put in an appearance. During the week he will be entertained by his own clan, the Sze Yip, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Y.M.C.A., to whom he will deliver an address on aviation. His flights in Hongkong will, in the four instances, give a percentage both to the West River Relief funds and the Overseas Aviation Fund.

In all, Gunn has made some 2,050 flights and has only met with one serious accident, when at Emeryville, Oakland, California he fell through the pump house of an oil company's works and met with rather severe injuries.

Captain Tom Gunn was born in America in 1890. He was attracted towards the work of the Wright Brothers in their solving the problem of the "heavier than air" machine, and took up practical aviation under the pioneer masters and soon designed several types of aeroplanes. Gunn's literary work has been along aeronautical lines and he has written many interesting articles on this subject. In 1910 Gunn took up a special course in the Eaton Laboratory for Aeronautical Research Work and graduated therein. In the latter part of the same year he was admitted to membership in the Aero Club of California and graduated with Licence No. 15. A short period after his practical work, Gunn was granted a Captaincy in the Aero Corps of the California State Militia. Gunn took part in all the flying meets of California and carried off some very valuable trophies. In the latter part of 1911 he joined the Aero Club of America and applied for an International Pilot's Licence, the test for which was given by Army Officers representing the International Federation of Aviators of the World, whom he impressed with his controlled and strenuous immediately granted International Pilot's Licence No. 131.

The machine that Gunn is using is a biplane of his own design, in which is incorporated many of the inventions of other aviators, fitted with a Curtiss engine developing 100 H.P.

TELEGRAMS.

THE INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

PASSED THIRD READING.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

London, Received, July 13. In the House of Lords the India Consolidation Bill passed the third reading. Lord MacDonnell urged the extreme importance of introducing an Amending Bill as soon as possible. Lord Lington repeated his assurance that the importance was fully realised and directly the Bill became law an opportunity would be given the India Office, on consultation with the IIAJ, to deal with all necessary amendments and remove anomalies, which were inevitable. As a result the Consolidation Amending Bill would be introduced as early as possible.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

New Installation at Work To-day.

In accordance with a Government notification published recently, the Wireless Telegraphic Station commenced operations to-day. The honour of being the first sender of a message is still an open question for up to the time that a Telegraph Representative saw Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, the Postmaster General, this morning, no one had sent a message though a prospective customer who called yesterday was unable to send one through. The first people to receive a commercial communication through the new installation was the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who received one shortly after seven o'clock while the second was to the Tung Wah Hospital.

Mr. Wolfe explained that an attempt had been made to get Canton but that had failed, due possibly to a breakdown there on account of the flood.

The arrangements for dealing with messages to be sent from the station at Cape D'Aguilar are as simple as they promise to be effective. The station is connected with the Post Office by means of telephone and telegraph and on receipt of a message at Hongkong, it is despatched by the latter and recorded at the other end on a tape. In the event of this breaking down at any time there is still the telephone to be resorted to. On the question as to whether the station would be immediately self-supporting Mr. Wolfe did not anticipate that the first years' working would show a profit, owing entirely to the fact that the traffic with the post had been considerably decreased on account of the war, but he thought, and in that opinion he was supported by others, that when matters are again established on a footing the station will have as much work as it can deal with.

A matter of considerable interest to the shipping world of Hongkong is a proposal which Mr. Wolfe informed us was being considered for the establishment of a system of weather reports to be supplied to the Observatory. Arrangements may be made whereby ships will make a certain number of reports to Hongkong by wireless, of their position and the weather prevailing, and in exchange will receive reports as to the climatic conditions round Hongkong. This departure he pointed out would have the effect of considerably helping the Director of the Observatory in locating typhoons, and would generally tend to the enhancement of the efficiency of the observatory.

In the course of an interesting talk Mr. Wolfe also drew attention to a farther innovation in connection with shipping, and one that may sometimes work out to the convenience of the public. Anyone expecting a certain steamer and wanting to know the time of her arrival may by arrangement with the post office, and the payment of twenty cents, be informed over the telephone, the time when incoming steamers are sighted at either Waglan or Gap Rock and then by a little mental arithmetic the time of the arrival of the ship in the harbour may be ascertained.

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

U. S. Paper's Statements.

London, June 4.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says: "A message received here from Berlin states that the American colony in Berlin has been warned officially that diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States may be broken off in forty-eight hours, and that the people should hold themselves in readiness to leave Germany."

Washington, June 4.—President Wilson read to his Cabinet to-day the draft of a note to be sent to Germany demanding, in effect, an adherence by that nation to the humane principles of international law in the conduct of maritime warfare as affecting neutrals. (says an American paper.) Comparatively brief, but described as insistent and emphatic, the communication will be cabled not later than Monday for presentation by Ambassador Gerard to the German Foreign Minister, Dr. von Jagow.

The Cabinet approved the note as a whole. Minor changes in phraseology may be made within the next two days and it is revised in detail to conform with previous expressions in diplomatic correspondence of the United States.

The principle is fixed and unalterable—that the United States must know definitely and promptly whether Germany intends to ignore visit and search rights and continue her practice of torpedoing vessels without warning, placing the lives of noncombatants in jeopardy, or whether rules of maritime warfare which have governed for centuries will be followed. The alternative course is not stated, but it is now generally known that the United States in the event of an unfavourable reply will discontinue diplomatic relations with Germany.

The note sets aside as irrelevant all the contentions of the German reply of last Saturday, except one—whether the Lusitania was armed—and re-states the position taken by the United States, previously that the Lusitania after official investigation by competent inspectors sailed from an American port with no guns aboard, either mounted or unmounted. It further calls Germany's attention to the fact that the Lusitania did not attempt any resistance, being torpedoed without a moment's warning.

The arrival of a communication from the German Government to-day expressing regret for the attack on the American steamer Gulfight, offering to pay indemnity as soon as a claim is presented and details arranged, and making a further promise to take into consideration any facts which the United States may have on the dropping of bombs by German airmen upon the American steamer Cushing, made unnecessary any discussion of these cases in the new note to Germany. The United States had not, for that matter, been disposed to discuss in the new note any of these cases. When the principles of the main issue—the submarine warfare on merchant ships—were settled, the Lusitania and Falala cases in which more than 100 Americans lost their lives will be taken up.

Secretary Bryan had a private conference with President Wilson before the Cabinet meeting began. Counsellor Robert Lansing, who had prepared some of the memoranda, on which the new note is based, was invited by the President to sit at the Cabinet table and advise on points of international law which might arise.

The meeting lasted two hours, and at its conclusion all the members, it was said, had agreed to the principles set forth in the note. It was said in the note to be sent Emperor William by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, through Meyer Gerhard, an attaché of the German Colonial Office, as special envoy to carry messages of the embassy and to outline the American point of view to the Government of Berlin, would not delay the despatch of the American note. (Continued on the Extra.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK SOUR SKIM MILK STERILIZED

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets. FREE OF CHARGE.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

A DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

A SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

The following extracts are from a letter lately received from an officer at the front and published in the Times of June 9:—

I buried one of my poor boys last week: there was no parson handy, and as I lacked a Prayer-book I read the chapter in Corinthians (you know, "For this corruptible" &c.) and the doctor said a prayer. Then we lowered him just in his uniform and overcoat, with a waterproof sheet round him. R.I.P. He was only a little Bermondsey gutter-snipe, but he gave all he had, and God knows.

Oh, I wish I could come back to England and tell the men who are doing nothing, of the tragedy of this land; of the stolid endurance of the peasantry round here, the old men and women, the young wives and little children, the ruined homes, the thousands of Englishmen of all ranks and sorts and ages, who daily and nightly go up to the trenches, not knowing if they will ever come down the road again. And then I should like to tell them of that little grave, marked by a wooden cross cut from a biscuit-box by a comrade (who badly wanted that bit of wood to make a fire to boil some water for his tea), bearing simply his name and number, regiment, and the letters R.I.P. in indelible pencil, and a tin wreath from the ruined churchyard a stone's throw away. In perhaps three weeks his name will appear in a list of casualties, which will not be read by the man in the street, and yet, although he may not have been a good man—he may rarely have spoken without an obscenity (meaning nothing to him), although he was perhaps a poor soldier, yet—there are hearts very sore for him in some tenement building in Tooley-street, in some slum off Tabard-street. That man was doing two men's work, his own and that of the man who stayed at home, the latter perhaps a model citizen in every other way, and yet, when these two men go up to the final judgment of accounts I would rather not be the man who stayed at home.

We are so sick here of our reading—the tramway strike, the cry for more money, the lack of ammunition, the short hours on Army work—we who in our little way know that it is only our work, more men, millions of shells, the last ounce that the nation can give in everything wanted, that is going to break through the defences of these Hell-begotten Germans. I am writing this within a few yards of them, and do you know that the bit of ground we are holding now has changed hands nine times since the beginning of the war. It is surprising how the men have changed towards the Germans. At first they spoke almost kindly of them; now they simply hate them with a terrific and devilish hatred.

TELEGRAMS.

ELECTIONS POSTPONEMENT BILL.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph")

London, Received, July 14.

Mr. Walter Long's Elections Postponement Bill which will be introduced next week, does not merely defer the general election for a year, but deals similarly with elections of all local bodies.

THE SCOTTISH MINERS.

DEMAND A FURTHER INCREASE.

London, Received, July 14.

The Scottish Miners' Union, yesterday, resolved to demand a further increase of wages.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG PROBATE JURISDICTION.

RE MARIA RUPINA CONCECAO LUBIO DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to the 15th day of July, 1915.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send particulars of their Claims in to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 13th day of July, 1915.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON, Solicitors for the Executor.

WANTED.

WANTED.—An experienced Comproadore for an Import and Export Firm. Stating full particulars as regards security, apply to "X.X.X." c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY.

the 17th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street.

4000 Reina Victoria Cigars (La Isabel)

6000 Favoritos Cigars (La Isabel)

500 Londres Cigars (La Isabel)

1 case Japanese Green Tea (Fine quality)

1 case Chinaware also

1 Benzine Gas Generator

1 Electric Vacuum Cleaner and

A Quantity of Bain Coats, etc.

On view from Friday the 16th July.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMEET, Auctioneer.

TO LET.

TO LET.—From 1st September next, desirable six and eight roomed Residences in Broadwood and Wong nei Ohong Road, the latter commanding a fine view of the Race Course, Fortresses and particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

SLEEPING SUITS

For SUMMER WEAR

in LIGHT ZEPHYRS

and

TROPICAL WEIGHT WOOL.

SMART PATTERNS

—COMFORTABLE FITTING.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

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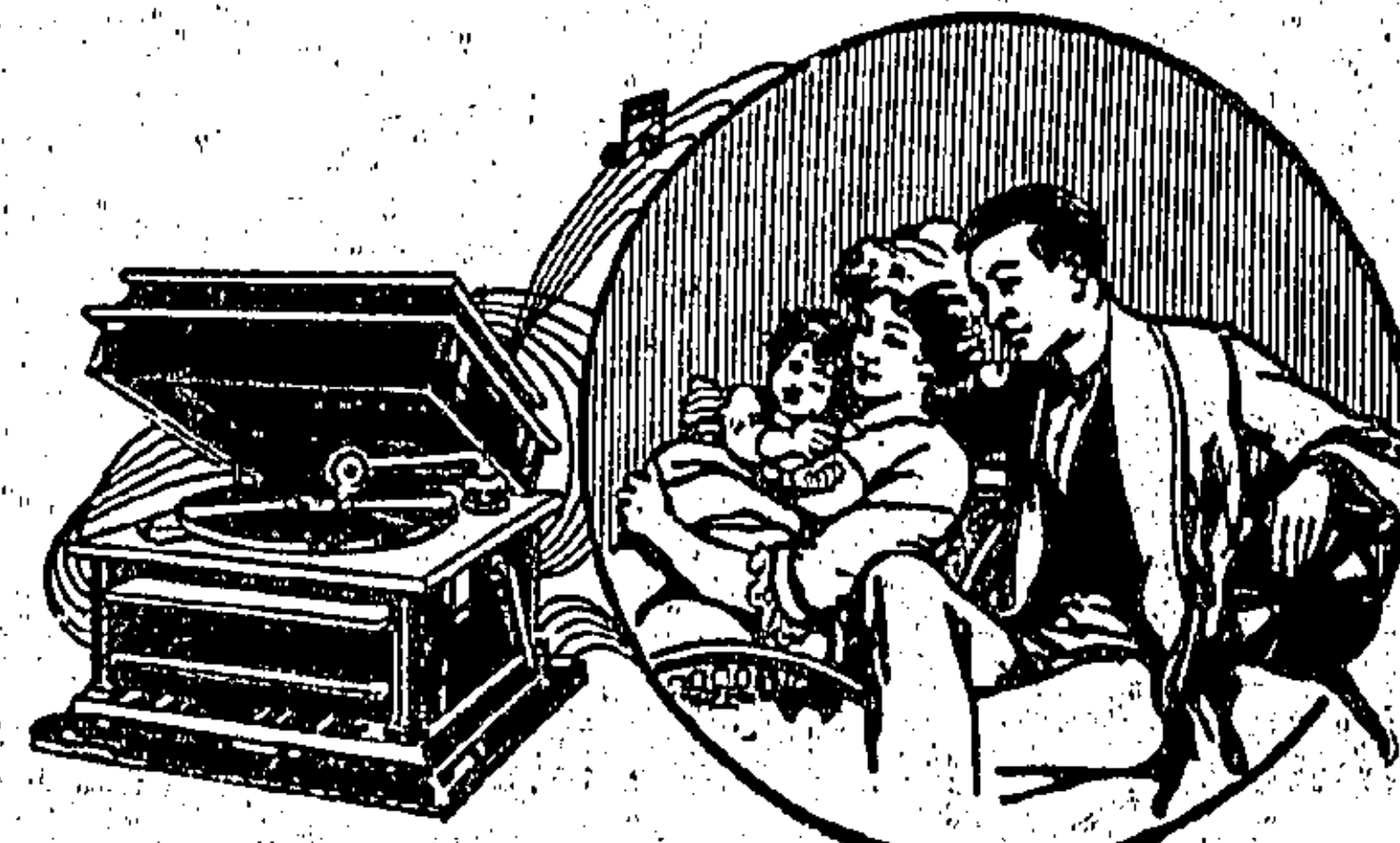
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1906 VINTAGE.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$80.00.

" 2 " PINTS. " \$83.00.

MOET AND CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$74.00.

" 2 " PINTS. " \$77.00.

GUILLEMART EXTRA DRY.

PRICE PER CASE. 1 DOZ. QUARTS. DUTY PAID \$40.00.

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TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailing times and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	21st Aug.	25th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R. will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 23rd July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

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Hongkong, July 7, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 15th JULY.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 16th JULY.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, Tons 1651. | s.s. Taishan, Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th JULY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 6.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Opposite the Blake Pier.

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JIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi T. 20,000	{THUR., 15th July at noon. {THURS., 29th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500	{TUES., 27th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 12,500	{FRI., 16th July at 4 p.m. {TUES., 17th Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 8,000	{THURSDAY, 22nd July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 19th July.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kamakura Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{THURSDAY, 22nd July.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga T. 13,500	{FRIDAY, 16th July at 10 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai T. 21,000	{TUES., 13th July at 10 a.m.

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Kamo Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 15th July
Kashima "	20,000 "	" 29th July
Mishima "	16,000 "	" 12th Aug.
Suwa "	21,000 "	" 26th August

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 27th July
Awa "	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	16th July at 11 a.m.
WEI HAI WEI & T'HSIN	Huichow	17th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	18th July at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	20th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	20th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 15th July, 1915.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilawong	in port	JAVA	15th July
Tjibodas	JAVA	15th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	18th July	JAPAN	22nd July
Tjikembang	JAPAN	5th Aug.	JAVA	7th Aug.

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 27th July, at noon.
Chyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 24th Aug. at noon.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 14th Sept. at noon.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£80. " " £136.10.
" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

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Kiyo Maru 17,200 - 15 knots Saturday, 10th July, at 1 p.m.
Anyo Maru 18,500 - 18 knots Friday, 10th Sept. at noon.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire	15th July	22nd July at 11 a.m.
Eastern	2nd Aug.	9th Aug. "
Aldham	2nd Aug.	23rd Aug. "
St Albans	23rd Aug.	17th Sept. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Waimun	A. H. Stewart	FRI., 16th July at 2.30 p.m.
Waiwan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 20th July at 2.30 p.m.
Waiching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 23rd July at 2.30 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

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Douglas Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Notice to Mariners.
Notice is hereby given that a black buoy, surmounted by a cylindrical daymark, to be known as the Entrance Buoy, has been established on the western side of the southern entrance to the South Channel, Hainan Straits.
The Buoy is moored in 8 fathoms of water, and from the Buoy, Riversdale Rock bears N. 53 degrees W., magnetic, distant 2.3 miles.

The late Lieut Warneford and the Merchant Service.

Flight Sub. Lieutenant R.A.J. Warneford, R.N. who has so greatly distinguished himself in destroying a single-handed Zeppelin, and who escaped so marvellously after being compelled to land in the enemy's country is a popular member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and when in the Merchant Service was regarded as a very smart Officer. For some time he was an Officer in the Indian Coast Service of the British India Steam Navigation Company. In the summer of 1913 he came home and joined the P. & O. Service being appointed as an Officer of H. M. Transport "Somali". Shortly after the outbreak of war he joined the Flying Corps with the rank of Flight Sub. Lieutenant, R.N. (The above was posted to us before the death of this gallant officer. Ed. H. K. T.)

Gazette.

Mr. E. V. Evensen has been appointed second officer, Katwo. Mr. C. H. Motte, second officer, Katwo, has gone second officer, Kingsing.

Mr. E. L. Gray, second officer, Kingsing, has resigned.

Mr. R. P. Hunt, second officer, Tuckwo, has resigned.

Mr. R. H. Mulley has been appointed second officer, Tuckwo.

Mr. J. A. Campbell, chief officer, Poyang, is on reserve.

Mr. D. Williams, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Poyang.

Mr. W. B. Paton, second officer, Wenchow, is on reserve.

Mr. E. Anderson, from reserve, has gone second officer, Wenchow.

Mr. S. Frandsen, second officer, Hanyang, has gone second officer, Hanchow.

Mr. H. Conway, second officer, Hainchi, has resigned.

Mr. S. Smith, from reserve, has gone second officer, Hainchi.

Mr. B. Griffiths, second officer, Chuntiao, has resigned.

War Against Defenceless Merchantmen.

The following Resolution has been received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild from the representative Association of the Dutch Captains and Officers at Amsterdam:—

"The Association of Dutch Captains and Officers of the Merchant Service, established at Amsterdam, seeing the fact that of late defenceless merchant-men and fishing-boats have been sunk by submarines of the Imperial German Navy, without search or previous warning, to which already many innocent non-combatants and even neutral people and children fell victims;

Considering that these proceedings must be held contrary to every law and all feeling of humanity;

Considering that it is rightly feared, that soon again Dutch merchantmen and Dutch people will fall victims to this barbarous and not to be justified proceeding;

Considering that they have a right and that it is their duty to express their opinion on the manner in which the war at sea is carried on by the German submarines;

Express their indignation at the waging of this war of extermination against defenceless merchantmen and non-combatants;

Resolve to publish this motion in the daily papers and to express to the Imperial Merchant Service Guild their sympathy with the members of that Association and their relations left behind, who fell victims to the above mentioned attempts particularly to the one on the steamer "Lusitania."

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Fiddlers, Haddock, Kippers &c.
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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Wingsang	Sat., 17th July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Tues., 20th July at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 20th July at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 22nd July at noon
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Yatshing	Fri., 23rd July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 24th July at 3 p.m.
SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Namsang	Sun., 25th July at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outta	Fooksang	Tues., 27th July at 3 p.m.
W'WEI & Niontsin	Cheongshing	Wed., 28th July at d'light

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 18 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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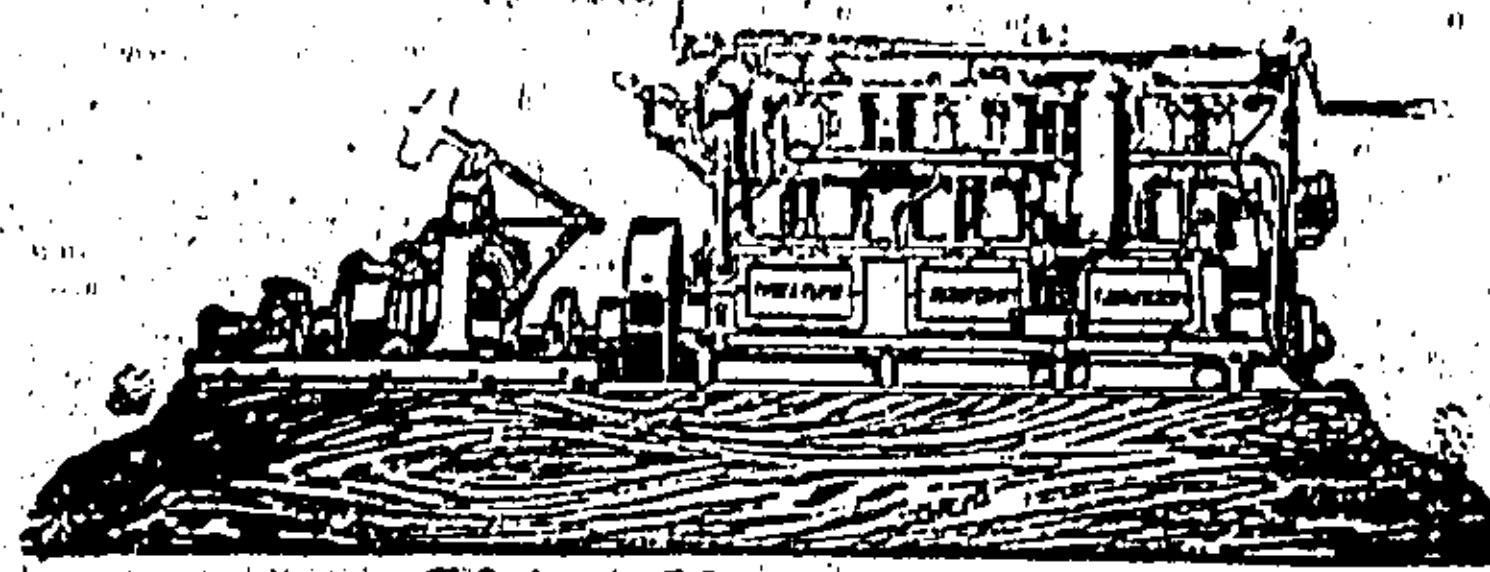
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	17, July
Marseilles via Ports	V. Ciotat	M. M.	17, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Kashgar	P. & O.	30, July
Marseilles & London	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	31, July
Marseilles via Ports	Polynesian	M. M.	7, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Genoa, London and Hull	Glenturret	S. T. Co.	19, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'lon &c.	Gujarat	B. L.	23, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Via E.O., & S'hai via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	27, July
Seattle	Shwsei M.	J. M. Co.	E. of July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Aug.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Sept.
Ports via Japan			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	22, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	16, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	17, July
Shanghai	Chetan	B. & S.	18, July
Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	20, July
Hiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	20, July
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	K'kita M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	23, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	24, July
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Madawaska	B. L. L.	25, Aug.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	25, Aug.
Shanghai	Titanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanpek	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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Hongkong, 30th June, 1915.

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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.
Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. s.s. MONTEAGUE arrived
Moji on Tuesday, the 13th July at noon,
left Moji on Wednesday, 14th July at
5 a.m. due to arrive Kobe on Thursday,
the 15th July, a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney
etc. left Manila at 1 p.m. for this port on
Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive
here on Thursday the 15th inst., afternoon.
The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left
Sydney for this port (via Queensland
Ports Port Darwin and Manila) on the
10th inst., and may be expected to arrive
here on or about 2nd August.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The L.O.S.N. s.s. NAMSANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 20th
July.
The s.s. SANGOLA from Calcutta left
Singapore on the 13th inst. afternoon and
may be expected here on or about the
18th inst.

The Ben Line s.s. BENALDER from
Leith, Middlesbrough and London left Singa-
pore for this port on the 14th instant and
may be expected to arrive here on or about
20th instant.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Lakme, Br. s.s. 977, Matthews, 29th June
—Haiphong, 27th June, General
—B. & Co.

Jade Frigate, s.s. 388, J. Pannier, 2nd July—
Haiphong, 29th June, Rice—O.S.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1,355, G. Eady, 3rd July—
Shanghai, 29th June, General—
B. & S.

Tjibember, Br. s.s. 9,013, N. v. Wight
Junk, 5th July—Java, 29th
June, Sugar—J.C.J.L.

Anna, Norw. s.s. 1,017, A. Amtyen, 5th
July—Bangkok, 28th June, Rice
—T. & Co.

Tjilinoong, Dut. s.s. 3,051, A. Oldenburg, 6th
July—Manila, 2nd July, Sugar
—J.C.J.L.

Kong Moh, Br. s.s. 2,555, Kinghorn, 6th
July—Singapore, 30th June, Gen.
—Chinese.

Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Yama-
naka, 6th July—Wakamatsu,
30th June, Coal—M.B.K.

Haitan, Br. s.s. 1,133, J. W. Evans, 7th
June—Swatow, 6th July, Gen.
—D. L. & Co.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,179, N. A. Starkey,
7th July—Saigon, 3rd June, Rice
—Chinese.

Drufar, Norw. s.s. 1,102, J. Bing, 8th July
—Saigon, 7th July, General—O.
S.S.N. Co.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 3,859, P. E. C. v. Scher-
nibut, 8th July—Moji, 4th July,
Gen.—J.C.J.L.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s. 2,000, P. W. Greenmont
10th July—Malacca, General—
B. & S.

Cassia, Br. s.s. 3,006, P. S. Robinson, 9th
July—Tientsin, 2nd July, Ballast
—A.P. Co.

Tyders, Br. s.s. 4,480, W. R. Wallace, 12th
July—Singapore, 2nd July, Gen.
—B. & S.

Heinrich, Chinese s.s. Menro, 12th July
—Tientsin, Gen.—O.M.S.Y. Co.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilde, 13th
July—Saigon, 7th July, Rice—J.
M. & Co.

Liangebow, Br. s.s. 1,220, Benson, 10th
July—Canton, General—B. & S.

Chipsing, Br. s.s. 1,199, Walker, 10th July
—Canton, General—J. M. & Co.

Kaifong, Br. s.s. 987, J. B. Evans, 15th
July—Haiphong, 10th July, Gen.
—B. & S.

Talhybus, Br. s.s. 5,522, F. W. Cullum,
13th July—Vancouver, 16th May
Gen.—B. & S.

Annam, Dan. s.s. 3,325, E. Schumbe, 13th
July—Singapore, 8th July, Gen.
—T. & Co.

Paama Maru, Jap. s.s. J. Kanno, 13th
July—Shanghai, 10th July, Gen.
—O.S.K.

Prometheus, Norw. s.s. 1,027, O. Nansen,
14th July—Bangkok, 2nd July,
Rice—T. & Co.

Kamo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,840, R. Shimoda,
14th July—Shanghai, 11th July,
Rice—N.Y.K.

Olova Maru, Jap. s.s. 876, N. Hyodo, 13th
July—Moji, 7th July, Coal—M.
B. K.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 14th July—
Swatow, 13th July, General—D.
L. & Co.

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Round Trip Tickets (Good for Six Months)	54
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MARSEILLES & LONDON... City of Rangoon		31st July.
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Hongkong, 15th July 1915.

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Hongkong 9th July. 19 5.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	275	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	245	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	220	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	220	24'	15' 6"	7' 6"
SHEWAN TOMES						
Central Dock	450	54'	20'	7' 6"
HONGKONG						
Harbour Dock	450	54'	20'	7' 6"
Longest Dock	110'	24'	15'	7' 6"

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1915.

THE KWANGTUNG FLOODS.

DEVASTATION EVERYWHERE.

GENEROSITY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE.

Late advice as to the Kwangtung floods give us little encouragement to hope that the worst is yet passed, or even reached. Flood and fire, destruction and death—the whole season—ed with some amount of looting and further more overshadowed by the certainty of widespread poverty and disease to come—roughly sums up the position; and, by way of minor details, one might add disorganised traffic, suspended mails, useless telegraph and telephone service and an unworkable electric light installation, so far as Canton is concerned.

Larger than all else looms the situation of those who are perishing by drowning or burning, and those who must starve to death within their reach. The problem of how to reach the distressed, and supply them with temporary relief is one with which the charitable Chinese of Hongkong are grappling manfully, as was evidenced yesterday at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, which was attended by thirty members.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, who presided, suggested the raising of sums for the purchase of rice and biscuits for immediate transmission to one or other of the flooded areas. He was sure that everybody would do his best, despite the narrowness of the times and the many claims which circumstances had made on local generosity already.

The chairman's suggestion as to passing round the hat was well met. Mr. Lau himself led off with a thousand dollars and the hat was quickly taken, for sums from a hundred to five hundred dollars, totalling \$8,000, were collected in a few minutes. It was decided that the Chamber would co-operate with the Tung Wah, the recognised local dispenser of charities, and that a sub-committee should be formed which would undertake a house-to-house collection on behalf of the sufferers. Mr. Yuen Mau-chun, one of the Tung Wah directors, left here last night with a cargo of rice for Canton and Fatsan; and many private individuals have already sent or taken with them further generous gifts. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce does not propose as on previous occasions, to hold a bazaar, but prefers to rely on voluntary contributions as well as on the efforts of individual relief parties.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, with whom we discussed the disaster this morning said:

"People only know just the beginning of what has happened. It is easy to talk of relief, but the destruction is so widespread and many of the sufferers are so difficult to reach that it seems almost a hopeless task, and one hardly knows where to begin. I do not think that many people in Hongkong realise that thousands of these poor folk are not to be got at all. They are shut away there in Canton where they cannot be reached either on foot or in boats; in some cases completely shut off by the fire, in others by the narrowness of the streets and courts, which will not admit the passage of a boat. The scenes that the rescue parties have encountered are beyond description: bodies of women and of little babies floating here and there, wreckage washing in all directions, and rats—rats everywhere! You can't imagine it. One of my sons took out a couple of sampans loaded up with provisions for distribution, and he also managed to pick up a few

drowning persons. He found a boy of about eight years tied to a plank and very nearly dead from exhaustion; and, in another place, he managed to drag an old woman of seventy out of the water. She said that she was literally the sole survivor of her family; husband, children and grandchildren all drowned.

"All over the city the position appears to be pretty much alike. On the native bund every lodging house is full; in fact there isn't a standing room. And where are the people to get food from? You can form some idea of the depth of the water round about there from the fact that the highest spot on the bund is now four feet deep.

"As to the fire, I am afraid I cannot believe that the generally accepted account is exaggerated. At the very least there must be two thousand houses already destroyed; probably the number will prove to be far greater when the official report comes in. It is quite true that, the night before last, people thought that it had burned itself out; but, during the night, the wind got up very gusty and the flames spread worse than ever. The heat was so great that no one dared go near. I think the accounts of the looting and robbing must be very much exaggerated; though, of course, there is sure to be a certain amount of theft going on among a mixed population at such a time.

Reverting to the needs of the flood sufferers, Mr. Lau said: "Anything that we in Hongkong can do will be fully appreciated by the poor souls in Kwangtung. I know that nobody can do much, though a lot can be accomplished by combination. The British firms are always very generous in such cases and many of them have already given or are about to give to the present fund; but the Chinese fully realise that with the British, just now, charity begins at home. We don't doubt their generosity, but have no right to expect much under present circumstances.

Europeans in Difficulties. It is inconvenient being felt by the people on Shamen it may well be imagined that the lot of those in the native districts: missionaries, doctors etc. is even harder. The Dairy Farm Company is doing its best to keep its various Canton customers supplied with provisions, but a good many people are not easy to get at. We understand that the U.S.S. Wilmington has very kindly sent a thousand pounds of foodstuffs to stranded Americans and others in the outlying districts, and further help-schemes are in the making.

Chinese on the West River

Armed With Rifles.

As though there were not sufficient danger in the flood itself to the who have to navigate the West River, the Chinese along certain portions of its course have added yet another. An officer of the U.S. On Lee, informed us last evening that, on the way down, shots were fired at the bridge of the ship by men along the bank of the river at a certain spot. Asked the reason for this strange conduct, the officer said that the men who were armed watched the vessels as they sailed down the river and if, in their opinion, the vessels appeared to be travelling too fast, they fired at the bridge.

The idea in shooting is that the ships from the steamers is likely to do further damage, and that the most effective way to get the skippers of the vessels to see eye to eye with them is to fire at them. It is the old story of a Chinese being put in possession of a weapon he knows not the danger of.

It appears, according to our informant, that as the S.S. Shun Lee was on her way down, she was similarly attacked and a Chinese was shot in the leg. This conduct does not tend to make the trip, which is difficult

enough at present, any easier for the navigators, and some means of putting an immediate stop to it should be taken by those who have the power.

Europeans in Bathing Attire. Mr. Dennis Junr., of the firm of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, solicitors, has just returned from a business trip to Canton and he informs the Telegraph that the scenes in Canton at the moment are all description.

The Shamen is practically six feet under water, and the only Hong free from inundation is that of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire which is reached by about twelve steps. The sixth step, however, was covered with water yesterday. The main avenue is flooded to the extent of about five feet and people were to be observed wading neck deep and swimming in the water.

The water has reached the hall of the Club and it is the "practice now to step from there, into a sampan, many of these small craft waiting round the door like rickshaws at the Hongkong Club. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has its door half submerged and the means of reaching any place on the Shamen is by boat of some kind. There are many row-boats plying, but it is dangerous for a man, particularly outside the Shamen to use a motor boat, as the Chinese show their disapproval of the wash made by the propellers, to the extent of throwing missiles at the motor-mat.

British Consulate in Danger. The effect of the water on the British Consulate building was such as to cause alarm, as part of the building gave way and it appeared as though it would not be very long before there was a further subsidence. The Consul got his family aboard a steamer and had them taken out of danger. Food is almost unobtainable, and the people are in a terrible state of anxiety.

One Hongkong gentleman informed us this morning, that his brother in Canton was without food though his family were making a special effort to get some down to him to-day.

The sight of the Chinese on the house-tops as they watch the water slowly rising over their property is heart-rending, and it is only those with plenty of money ready, or whose credit is extraordinarily good, that can find sampans or other conveyances from their houses.

Then the outbreak of fire made matters still worse and there was a dread that it would reach the Shamen. Should this be the case, the people could not rely on the efforts of the fire brigade with their appliances and the engines, as they are also out under water.

Naturally the greatest danger would follow in the wake of a big win, as apart from spreading the flames, the wash would undermine the property adjacent, where people are seeking whatever shelter they can get and the loss of life would be appalling. Thousands of houses have been destroyed by the conflagration, and the area covered represents several acres. There is panic amongst the people and an aftermath of sickness and disease is practically certain. Yesterday the water was still on the rise, but this morning, we are informed, it seemed to be showing signs of receding.

For the Front.

The Hongkong constables who are departing for Home to join the Army were received by His Excellency this afternoon.

Sardinia Receives First Wireless from Hongkong.

We are informed that the first wireless message sent from the Hongkong wireless station which has just been opened, is the P and O steamer Sardinia which arrived in Hongkong this afternoon from the North.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The usual meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber H. E. the Governor presiding. There were present:—H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. H. Kelly, O.B.)

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn Colonial Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. O. Ross, Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer.

The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works.

The Hon. Mr. C. M. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, O.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, Clerk to the Council.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill, intitled "An ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889."

In doing so, the Hon. Mr. Kemp said that the Chinese Extradition Ordinance 1889, which dealt with the rendition of fugitive criminals to China, applied only to the subjects of China. On that account it was necessary for the Crown to prove that the criminal was a subject of China and it was in the criminal classes that there was difficulty in tracing the antecedents and nationality of the accused. The bill therefore provided that in all proceedings contemplated by the Extradition Ordinance every criminal, whose extradition was applied for should be deemed to be a subject of China unless he proved to the contrary.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the bill was read a second time and taken in committee stage. On emerging therefrom it was read a third time and passed.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the second reading of the bill intitled "An ordinance to amend the law relating to the punishment of flogging."

The mover said that the object of the bill was to declare that no person should be flogged more than once for the same offence. If the bill passed it would not be possible to award any sentence in which the flogging should be split up into two parts. That practice had obtained in various parts of the British Empire and it was desired to bring Hongkong law into conformity with that at home.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded and the bill passing through the committee stage was read a third time and passed.

Farewell to Major General Kelly.

H. E. the Governor addressing the members at the close of the meeting said:—You are all aware that His Excellency the General Officer Commanding is leaving us before the Council can meet again. I know that I am voicing the sentiment of all the members of this Council and I feel sure, the whole community, when I say we deeply regret His Excellency's departure. Major General Kelly has been with us during a crisis in the history of the colony, a crisis not yet passed. The most critical part of that crisis may have gone by, but then we shall not forget the many anxious months during which Major General Kelly has been with us. During those months, I am glad to say, that the co-operation between the Military, Naval and Civil authorities has been most close and most cordial and the whole community has joined most loyally in that co-operation.

(Continued on Second Extra.)

THE AMERICAN NOTE.

(Continued from page 5.)

In German quarters here, however, it is said that the reply will be withheld until Gerhard has arrived and explained the situation. This, it is estimated, will take at least a fortnight, as the boat on which the envoy sailed would not bring him to Denmark much to do.

Germany Expresses Regret.

Washington, June 4.—Germany, in a note cabled to the State Department to-day, by Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, expresses regret that through "an unfortunate accident" a German submarine had torpedoed the American steamship Guldlight, and declared itself "ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens."

In the same communication the German Foreign Office said it had not yet been possible to clear up fully the case of the American steamer Cushing, reported attacked by a German aeroplane, and asked that the United States communicate the information in its possession concerning this incident.

Blame for the attack on the Guldlight was placed by the Foreign Office upon the proximity of two British patrol boats and the absence from the steamer's fore-board of the distinctive markings usually carried by neutral ships in the war zone. "That the attacked steamer carried the American flag," the note added, "was first observed at the moment of firing the shot."

The Guldlight was torpedoed in the English channel five weeks ago, while bound from Port Arthur, Tex., for Rouen, France, with oil. She was towed to Orow's sound and beached for repairs. Two seamen were drowned when the crew took to the boats immediately after the attack, and the captain died of heart trouble the next day.

Follows Principle Outlined.

The expression of regret and offer of reparation in to-day's note follows the principle outlined in the circular recently sent to neutral nations by Germany disclaiming any intention of attacking neutral vessels carrying non-combatant cargoes.

The text of the note, which was signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, follows:

"Referring to the note of May, 28th, the undersigned has the honour to inform his excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, Mr. James W. Gerard, that the examination undertaken on the part of the German Government, concerning the American steamers Guldlight and Cushing led to the following conclusions:

"In regard to the attack on the steamer Guldlight, the commander of a German submarine saw, on the afternoon of May 1st, in the vicinity of the Shilly Islands, a large merchant steamer coming in his direction, which was accompanied by two smaller vessels. These latter took such position in relation to the steamer that they formed a regulation safeguard against submarine attack; moreover, one of them had a wireless apparatus, which is not usual with small vessels. From this it evidently was a case of English convoy vessels. Since such vessels are regularly armed, the submarine could not approach the steamer on the surface of the water without running the danger of destruction. It was, on the other hand, to be assumed that the steamer was of considerable value to the British Government, since it was so guarded. The commander could see no neutral markings on it of any kind—that is, distinctive marks painted on the free-board recognisable at a distance, such as are now usual on neutral ships in the English zone of naval warfare.

"In consequence, he arrived at the conclusion from all the circumstances that he had to deal with an English steamer, submerged and attacked. The torpedo came in the immediate neighbourhood of one of the convoy ships, which at once rapidly approached the point of firing so that the submarine was forced to go to great depth to avoid being rammed; the conclusion of the commander that an English convoy ship was concerned was in this way confirmed. That the attacked steamer carried the American flag, was first observed at the moment of firing the shot. The fact that the steamship was pursuing a course which led neither to nor from America was a further reason why it did not occur to the commander of the submarine that he was dealing with an American steamship.

An Unfortunate Accident.

"Upon scrutiny of the time and place of the occurrence described, the German Government has become convinced that the attacked steamship was actually the steamship Guldlight. There can be no doubt, according to the attendant circumstances, that the attack is to be attributed to an unfortunate accident and not to the fault of the commander. The German Government expresses its regrets to the Government of the United States concerning this incident and declares itself ready to furnish full recompense for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens. It is left to the discretion of the American Government to present a statement of this damage, or, if doubts may arise over individual points, to designate an expert who would have to determine together with a German expert the amount of the damage.

"It has not yet been possible by means of an inquiry to clear up fully the case of the American ship Cushing. Official reports available report only one merchant steamship attacked by a German flying machine in the vicinity of Nordhind lightship. The German aviator was forced to consider the vessel as hostile because it carried no flag and furnished no recognisable neutral marking. The attack of four bombs was, of course, not aimed at any American ship. However, that the ship attacked was the American steamer Cushing is possible, considering the time and place of occurrence, nevertheless the German Government accordingly requests of the American Government that it communicate to the German Government the material which was submitted for judgment in order that with this as a basis, a further position can be taken in the matter.

The undersigned leave it to the Ambassador to bring the foregoing to the immediate attention of his Government, and takes this opportunity to renew to him the assurance of his most distinguished consideration."

Justice Agents at Work.

New York, June 4.—Agents of the Department of Justice, on instructions from Washington, began an investigation here to-day into the antecedents of Gu-tive Stahl, the German who made an affidavit submitted to the States Department by the German Embassy that the steamship Lusitania carried guns. The representatives of the department went to a boarding-house at 20 Leroy street, the address he gave in his affidavit, and spent half an hour there. Stahl was not there, nor has he been seen there since yesterday. His trunk and hand luggage, it was said, apparently had been packed in preparation for departure. The agents refused to say what they had discovered.

"We have got what we wanted," said one. At the office here of the Department of Justice it was asserted that "nothing of importance had been developed." It was ex-

"GOD-LIKE."

German Officer's Tribute to The British.

A remarkable tribute to the British troops is paid by a German officer. Mr. Herbert Corey, who is with the "German army in France," states, says the New York correspondent of The Times, that the battle of Neuve Chapelle is still a topic of constant conversation among the Germans, and quotes the officer as follows:—

"There were two lessons to be learned from that engagement. The first is that an entrenched position can be taken if the price is paid. The second was a bit of a surprise for us. It is that the new English troops are better than the old. We hadn't expected that."

The German believed, incredible as it may seem, that the "new" English troops consisted of raw, undisciplined gutter-snipes. After explaining this, Mr. Corey proceeds to quote the German officer as saying: "These men who charged us at Neuve Chapelle were not gutter-snipes. They were not dum sweepings. They were the best blood in England."

"Let me tell you of one thing I saw," he says. "It was the most wonderful deed I have ever heard of on any field. I think it was the West Kent Regiment. They charged across the open field against us. Our fire was as though we had played a stream of bullets upon them. As they came across that open space, cheering and waving their rifles, I could see the men stumbling and falling forward on their faces and dropping sideways. Gaps opened in the line, so that I can remember seeing the landscape behind them. But they always closed."

"The Englishmen took cover at last, having gained the last possible inch; but they were hopelessly exposed; they could not get forward, and could not stay. Finally the order came to fall back. They had 100 yards to go."

"What do you think those brave God-like fools did? Instead of crawling back as the men of any other nation would have done—as trained soldiers are told to do—they rose to their feet, they walked back. No, by Heaven! they stood back. They stopped to light cigarettes, they picked up their wounded and carried them home. They were cut down by the score, but they did not hurry their pace."

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P.M.s. PERSEA sails from Yokohama on the 15th inst. via Manila for Hongkong.

The mails have been transferred to the S.S. EXETER of the E. & A. Line, due to arrive at Hongkong July 18.

plained there that the public investigation was merely to get the information available concerning Stahl's activities for transmission to the States Department.

Stahl is said to have done work for the Imperial German Government in this city and for Captain Roy-Ed, the German naval attaché. He came here before the war, it is said, from the German protectorate in Kiaochow, where he was attached to the office of the German commander at Tientsin. Berlin (via London), June 4.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, today called at the Foreign Office and requested information concerning the investigation of the American steamer Nebraska off the southern coast of Ireland last month. He was informed that the German Government had received no report of the incident.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY, 15, 1915.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service "Telegraph."]

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ATTENDS THE CABINET.

July 14, 10, 20 p.m.
At Mr. Asquith's invitation, Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, attended the Cabinet.

FRENCH PRESIDENT'S STIRRING SPEECH.

"WE SHALL CERTAINLY CONQUER."

July 14, 10.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that, on the French National Fete day, President Poincaré, in an inspiring speech at the Hotel des Invalides, affirmed that France had been the innocent victim of the most savage premeditated aggressor but "As we have been compelled to draw the sword we have no right to sheathe it till we have avenged our dead and till complete victory prevents the recurrence of the aggression. Every Frenchman and French woman understands that their whole future and their honour are at stake." He emphasised his every confidence in the army and in the Allies. He concluded:—"We shall certainly conquer."

THE MOMENT APPROACHING.

July 14, 10.20 p.m.
The French Ambassador in London declared, in a speech, that the moment was approaching when we shall be materially stronger than the enemy. Patience would lead to victory.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. State:—

Extracts from London Gazette. The following extracts from the London Gazette dated 21st May 1915, are published for information:—

Regular Forces: Infantry. The undermentioned to be temporary 2nd Lieutenants. Dated 20th May 1915.—John Bentley.

Memoranda. Captain (local Major) Cecil E. Lawder, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be temporary Captain. Dated 4th August, 1914.

Weekly Reports. The weekly state is required at the Orderly Room not later than 5 p.m. to-morrow, 16th inst.

Resignations. Sapper J. S. McGavin is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 10. 7. 15.

Sapper E. A. Gibbs is permitted to resign, on Medical grounds, dated 15. 7. 15. Gr. J. P. Rowell is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 15. 7. 15.

The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Gunner W. R. Farmer from 15. 7. 15. to 15. 8. 15. Private A. J. McIntosh from 16. 7. 15. to 16. 9. 15. Private W. Kay from 23. 7. 15. to 10. 9. 15.

Parades. Parades for Friday, 16th inst.—5.30 p.m. Signalling Section Skirmishing. Fall in at Headquarters. Remainder Nil.

Detail. Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.—On duty until morning of 17th inst. Civil Service Company. Officer on duty Capt. Churchill.

Detention Camp, Kowloon on duty to-night.—Left Sec., M.G. Co.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—The Tung Wa Hospital respectfully appeals to the public of Hongkong for subscriptions towards the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund. Any donations, however small, will be gratefully received by the undersigned at the Hospital or at the Comptroller Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.

Yours etc.
LO CHEUNGSHIU.
Chairman of Directors.
Tung Wa Hospital.
Hongkong, July 15 1915.

Alleged Arson. The case of alleged arson which should have come on at the Police Court for hearing to-day, has been adjourned.

and the following members of Right Sec., M.G. Co.:—Ptes. Archie, Cordaire, Greaves, Maehado, Mirza, Pereira and Rocha.

Officer on duty Capt. Armstrong. On duty to-morrow night —No. 1 Sec. Art Batty and the following members of Right Sec., M.G. Co.: Ptes. Alves, Anderson, D'Azevedo, Ellis, J. L. Goldenburg and C.A. Goldenberg.

Officer on duty Captain Wolfe. Orderly Officer until 17th inst. Lieutenant Reas. Orderly Sergeant until 17th inst, Sergt. Longmire.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Continued from Extra.)

The result has been that the community as a whole has preserved, during the months since the outbreak of the war a dignified and calm composure, I, personally, owe to the General Officer Commanding much assistance and a great deal of advice, not only since the war began but long before hostilities were dreamed of. Through that assistance, the colony has amongst other things the numbers and efficiency of the Colonial armed forces, a factor which has contributed not a little to the sense of security to which I have just alluded and which I have reason to believe has enabled the General Officer Commanding to respond most generously to the demand made upon the regular garrison under his command for the transfer to participation in active hostilities in different parts of the world. We wish General Kelly on his departure, every success in that wider field of action to which we feel sure he is now being called. We shall remember the time he was with us and we pray Providence to watch and guard over him.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett supported what His Excellency had said and remarked that it was his business, as the member representing the Chamber of Commerce, to know the feeling of the commercial community. They had already thanked him in a very brief letter but he trusted that Major General Kelly would realise that a great deal more was intended than was written. The unofficial members also associated with him in expressing their high appreciation of what His Excellency had done and he trusted he had left a lasting mark upon the Colony in an improved volunteer service.

His Excellency the General Officer Commanding briefly replied remarking that he had had a very happy time in Hongkong. They had had their difficulties but they had got through them alright and he would always look back with happiness upon the time he spent in Hongkong and would always watch with interest the doings of the colony.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

UP TO THE MINUTE.

The following quotations arrived too late for correction on page four.

China Sugars.—\$117, buyers.
China Sugars.—\$117, sellers.
Indo-Chinas \$118, buyers.
Doeks.—\$69, sales and buyers.
Ewos.—Fls. 175, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons Fls. 96 buyers.
Langkats.—Fls. 39, buyers.
Kung Yiks. Fls. 14.10 sales and buyers.

THE DEPARTURE OF MAJOR GENERAL KELLY.

Major General and Mrs. Kelly will leave Murray pier, at 11.30 on Saturday morning.

Commercial.

Freight.
Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s (Shanghai) report for the fortnight ended July 8, states that our homeward freight market has been very quiet during the past fortnight, space being more plentiful than has been the case for the past few months, whilst cargo is not coming as might be expected for this time of the year. The bean crop, apparently, has not started moving to Europe, tea shipments have fallen much below the average, and altogether, the export market is in a very weak state for the time being, the same remarks apply to the freight market across the Pacific to America.

Coastwise. This market has improved slightly since last writing, rates have stiffened in various directions, and tonnage has been fixed from Newohwang to Canton at fifty-five cents per picul, whilst coal tonnage is almost unobtainable except at prohibitive rates.

For London and the Continent.—The following are the next cargo boats to load on this berth: London, Pyrrhus (July 9), Genoa, London, Hall; Clenturret (July 25), Marseilles and London; Kamo Maru (July 11) City of Kangoon (July 20), Kashima Maru (July 25), Kashgar (July 28), Antiochias (July 28).

For New York via Suez and Panama. The Egrement Castle having sailed on the 7th instant, via Suez, there is only one more boat this month, the Walton Hall, to sail via Panama on July 14.

Coal.
Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report for July 8, states: Japan Coal.—There has only been a very small business done with native dealers on this market during the past two weeks, and deliveries have also been smaller than usual on account of the continuous wet weather we have been experiencing recently. The silk flatrates are gradually beginning to resume work, and we expect to see some improvement in this market shortly. Fushun.—There is no change to report on this market. Kaiping.—This market is quiet and there is no change to report.

Metal Market.
On the London metal exchange on May 19 copper and tin both developed accentuated weakness, but zinc had another rise and iron hardened, while lead was steady. Messrs. Lewis L. Zarus and Sons, report that the standard copper market, opened weak in sympathy with the share market, and prices at one time showed a loss of 50s. per ton. At the lower level, however, there was good resistance and closing quotations were rather above the worst at £75 5s. cash and £76 5s. three months, a net loss of 45s. per ton for both positions. The turnover was higher, 1,000 tons changing hands at £75 10s. May dates, £75 10s. to £75 10s. and £75 12s. 6d. June, £75 15s. to £76 7s. 0d. July and £77 15s. to £78 and £78 5s. August prompts and three months.

In the East 100 tons of tin were sold at £158 10s. Here the market was quiet, values showing a further loss of 35s. per ton at £160 15s. for both cash and three months. Some 100 tons were sold at £161 10s. to £160 10s. for all positions. Spelter (zinc) further rose from £68 to £69 to £70 to £71 per ton. Lead was practically steady at £20 2s. 6d. to £20 10s. per ton according to position.

Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estates, Ltd.
At a meeting of directors of the Shanghai Kiebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., held on Monday July 5, at Shanghai it was decided to recommend to the shareholders at the forthcoming annual meeting to be held on the 22nd instant, that the amount of S. \$20,040.24 at credit of profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 1915 be dealt with as follows:

To pay a dividend of 25 Tael cents per share S. \$17,500.00
To write off plant and machinery account 483.78
To write off live stock and carts account 511.75
To write off wells and water supply account 808.30
To carry forward to next year's account 675.41
S. \$20,040.24

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

		S.-SELLERS		SA.-SALES		B.-BUYERS		N.-NOMINAL			
STOCK.		To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest, 14th May. to now	1915. Lowest, 14th May. to now	Last Dividend and Date	
Banks.											
H'kong & S'hai Banking Corp.	{ \$815 b. £76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July.	700	Oct.	815	790	{ £2 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.											
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	370 b.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	£15	£5	145	May	133	Jan.	170	160	{ Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ltd.	915 b.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	915	\$855	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$25 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$240 ex 73	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	240	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.											
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$150 s.	20,000	\$ 60	20	160	July	140	Oct.	150	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$395 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	395	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.											
C. & M. S.S. Co., Ltd. (turn of \$4.50 per s.)		30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	50 cts.	30 cts.	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.		20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	56	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	20 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	20	{ Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$117 b.	{ 60,000 60,000	£5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	117	96	{ Final of 3% m'king 5% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	86/-	3,797,610	£1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	89 1/2 x div.	82/- x div.	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$32 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	37	32	{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.											
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$126 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	127 1/2	111	\$3 for 1912
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	44	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.											
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	30/- b.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	33 1/2	30/-	{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5)
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ltd.	x div. \$3.75 b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10	Jan.	1.90	Nov.	3.75	3.60	1/2 for 1909
Tromoh Mines Ltd.	32/- s.	160,000	£1	all	39/-	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.											
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$70 b.	60,000	\$50	all	49	Jan.	73	Nov.	72 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'ho D. Co., Ltd.	\$69 s.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	75	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	51 b.	65,700	£100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	52	51	Tls. 5 for 1913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	\$82 b.	36,000	£100	all	119	Jan.	62 1/2	Dec.	85	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	\$100	100					94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$116 b.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	116	112	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$111 b.	10,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	110	108	{ \$3 for year ending 31.12.14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$46.15 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$40 b.	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Febr.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$104 s.	78,000	\$50	all	98	Dec.	69	Oct.	106	101	{ Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	12,000	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	72	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$100 s.	10,000	\$100	all					100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.											
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$173 b.	20,000	\$50	all	138	July	125	May	173	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	\$71 s.	15,000	\$10	all	134	Mar.	7	June	74.0	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik	\$14 b.	15,000	\$10	all	141	Jan.	11	Mar.	143 1/2	134	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow	\$71 b.	8,000	\$100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89 b.	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in Shanghai	\$16 b.	40,000	\$50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99 1/2	56	{ Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra (Bonus Tls. 1.1 year end'g 30.6.14
Miscellaneous.											
China Forno Company, Ltd.	\$10 s.	10,000	\$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	10,000	\$5	all	4.50	July	4	April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Co. (Spec. shares)		50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8 1/2	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$34 s.	125,000	\$10	all	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Fairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$34 s.	40,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$6.85 b.	400,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	40 1/2	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$41 b.	60,000	\$10	all	21 1/2	July	174	Dec.	185	184	Final of \$5 mak'g \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	\$15 b.	6,000	\$25	all	25	June	22	Apr.	64	25	Final of \$1 mak'g \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$15 b.	60,000	\$10	all	13 1/2	July	7/-	Feb.	5 x div.	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7/-	Feb.	5 x div.	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Langkats	\$29 b.	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	38	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$9.30 x div.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	10	10	70 cts. on fully paid shares and
Do (New)	80 cts. b.	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts.	Jan.	75 cts.	Dec.	81	80 cts.	7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Philippines Ltd.	\$4 b.	75,000	\$10	all					4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$5 b.	12,000	\$10	all					5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Societe des Pulpes et Papier- teries du Tonkin	\$20 s.	13,200	\$50	all					20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$3.15 b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	3 1/2	3.00	35 cts. for year ending 31.5.14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$17 1/2 b.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	17 1/2	16 1/2	{ \$1.00, per share for year end- ing 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$6 1/2 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.96	Dec.	6.60 x div.	6.50 x div.	50 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2 b.	21,000	\$7	all	29 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	6 1/2	6	{ 50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post	\$29 b.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	32	Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, 15 JULY, 1915.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

15th July.

T/T Selling.	Demand India	T/T Francs	6 m/s. Francs
T/T Demand	T/T Bombay	Demand Paris	Gold Leaf per tael \$58.70
30 d/s	Demand Bombay	On Haiphong	Sovereign
60 d/s	T/T Calcutta	On Saigon	Bar Silver ready
1/9 1/16	Demand Calcutta	On Bangkok	forward
1/9 5/16	Demand Manila		
T/T Shanghai	T/T San Fco & N.Y.	4 m/s. L/C	Chinese
Private 30 d/s sight	Demand New York	4 m/s. D/F	Chinese
T/T Singapore	T/T Java	30 d/s. Sney & M.	Hongkong
T/T Japan	T/T Marks	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y.	Hongkong
T/T India	Demand Germany	4 m/s. Marks	
		4 m/s. Francs	

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Wall Street, New York
LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES

ROMBAY. LONDON.
CALCUTTA. MANILA.
CANTON. PANAMA.
CEBU. PEKING.
COLON. SAN FRANCISCO.
HANKOW. SHANGHAI.
HONGKONG. SINGAPORE.
KORE. YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,600,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Agencies at: Nagasaki, New York, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Account. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1915.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1890

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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